HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 17— BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 20 1927

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
22 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927			
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan	
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.	
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan	
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
15th „	DELTA ..	China & Japan	
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan	
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia.	
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.	

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
CHOFUKU M.	..	2 Jan,	21 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	20 Jan.
xGENOA MARU	6785	19 Jan.	24 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

xProceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Uga Maru ..	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th „	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	14th „	18th „
Ishikari Maru ..	15th „	26th „
Indus Maru ..	25th „	7th Feb.
Sydney Maru ..	28th „	5th „
Shingo Maru ..	29th „	10th „
Honolulu Maru ..	3rd Feb.	15th „

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
21st Jan.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports	
24th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.	
26th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & E. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER .. RS.

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH

AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE

OF Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to :

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,

Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666

Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,311
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES :

Dutch East Indies :—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements :—Singapore, Penang.
British India :—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz :—Jeddah.
Japan :—Kobe.
China :—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers :—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schemes, etc. etc..
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
CASTLE BRAND
KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C.MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915		1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs.	3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs.	1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs.	97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Esoof Building; D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agents.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SENIOR READERS for a Daily Newspaper. Only men with experience need apply to Box No. 500, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—About 1,000 persons for being trained for a Highly LUCRATIVE business line. Situations arranged for all. Terms to suit all classes. Apply sharp with Four-anna Stamps to Box No. 1901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1413

WANTED.—A LADY PRINCIPAL for the Muslim Girls School Lucknow, starting salary Rs. 250/- per mensem according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Mr. M. WASIM, Bar-at-Law, [illegible] Bagh, Lucknow.
27990

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance, apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

LOST AND FOUND

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.—LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED.—The five share certificates Nos. 34501 to 34505 in respect of five shares of the Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of Molikam Chand Radha Kishen have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of these five shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner. D. J. REGISTRAR, Secretary.
PB R1415

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan. Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Genoa Maru", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th January, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1927, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD, and will leave by the UPPER GATE to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Reception will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up, the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor cars will be well advised to have licensed chaffeurs in charge of their cars as cars ordinarily will be parked in the order in which they arrive and the later the arrival, the farther will they be from Government House.

5. As the lower drive is very narrow and there are many horse carriages no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 18th January, 1927.
28017

CHANGE OF NAME

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., will now be known as CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box 459, Bombay.

Telegrams:— "CHIPHONE", Bombay. Telephone No. 24963.
28019

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Raigarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWA COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani.
27913

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF PAULO FRANCISCO D'SOUZA: DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Paulo Francisco D'Souza of Anjuna in the District of Bardez in Goa a Retired Permanent Way employee in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Native Christian, deceased, who died at Anjuna in the hamlet (ward) Chirwar in Goa and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of December, 1926, to Jose Antonio DeSouza the duly constituted attorney of Mathilda Braganca alias Matildes Braganca widow of the said deceased the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1927.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Jose Antonio DeSouza, the Administrator in Bombay of the estate of Paulo Francisco D'Souza, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2949 of 1926.

Messrs. TEJMAL BHAGCHAND AND CO., a firm, doing business as Shroffs and Money lenders at Gulalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the deceassed Narayan Tukaram ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Tukaram, Bombay Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem Ramabai, widow of Maroti Kushaba Banjar of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chikalwadi, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

To,

The CREDITORS of NARAYAN TUKARAM, deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 16th day of December, 1926, Notice is hereby given under O. 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court against the abovenamed defendant by the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the deceased Narayan Tukaram praying:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased Narayan Tukaram may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed of the estate of the said deceased with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and necessary and in particular to continue suit No. 497 of 1926 mentioned in the plaint and take all proceedings therein for the protection of the said estate.
(c) for all necessary inquiries account and directions and
(d) for costs of the suit.

And take further notice that the 21st day of February, 1927 has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28021

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARBHUDAS BHAIDAS also known as Parbhudas Bhaidas Parekh, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Morarji Goculdas Chawl, Khetwadi without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HIRALAL PARBHUDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Electrical Contractor, the son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Morarji Goculdas Chawl Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS AND KOZIAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of RADHABAI, widow of Ramji Jagdaleen, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 10th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SAKHARAM BHAWOO KHADPE of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant, a servant, employed in Sudama Balaji's Shop at Byculla, Executor according to the tenor of the said Will, residing at De-Lisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28023

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

The Medical View

Every doctor knows that about nine times out of ten stomach and digestive troubles are due to acidity and food fermentation; stomach sufferers should, therefore, avoid eating foods liable to ferment and develop acid. Unfortunately, a rigid observance of this rule debars one from the most nutritious and tempting foods, which is why dyspeptics are usually so thin and debilitated. The problem is easily solved by the use, when needed, of the antacid corrective, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. Half a teaspoonful taken in a little water instantly neutralises all trace of acidity and prevents the possibility of food fermentation. Even the richest foods will then agree with you perfectly, and stomach distress will become a thing of the past. There is no sense in dosing weak stomachs with strong drugs when a little 'Bisurated' Magnesia will speedily remove the cause of the trouble and so make you well. Knowing this, doctors prescribe 'Bisurated' Magnesia and hospitals use it, while chemists everywhere sell it in both powder and tablet forms at trifling cost. Be sure to ask for 'Bisurated' Magnesia.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 457.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees appointed under the last will and Testament of the late Mr. Bapuji Cursetji Wachaghandy, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will put up for sale by public auction at the respective premises the following valuable immoveable property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling house hereditaments and premises built thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,628 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 135 and Cadastral Survey No. 958 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5701 5703 Street Nos. 177-179 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Regina Lohez on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Dhume on or towards the North by the property of Augustin and Pedro Jockisi and on or towards the South by the property of Gangaram Dhaku Bhujmal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale which will be ready a fortnight before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Company, Attorneys for the Executors and Trustees or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY "JOHN ROBERTS," "WIMBRIDGE", AND OTHERS, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 9, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome made to order furniture by "John Roberts", "Wimbridge," and others, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, piano, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, valuable pictures in frame, iron cot with mattresses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat stand, etc., etc., the property of Sir H. P. N. Macnaghten, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 11 a.m. and on Sunday after 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ICE BOX, ETC., AT "THE TOWERS" PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, handsome and valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, glass crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons and dumbwaiters, silvers cabinets, khaki lined suite of Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, mahoganised mirror back cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, single and double panel and mirror door almyrahs, one handsome mahoganised cabinet, phonograph, easy chair, hat stand, water filter, meatsafe, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. Nacher, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS

Drama that whirls you through the great war to the greatest horse race ever run.
This Play ran for 12 months at Drury Lane to packed houses every night.
"THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRIAL"
The most successful Comedy Cartoon of the year. An Old-time Melody presented with cleverness and humour.
Everyone can sing this old favourite.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Prof. K. AMRAK
(from London.)
SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY
Previous to leaving for Europe.
Prof. K. AMRAK returns for short season after successful tour in India, Ceylon, Burma and F. M. S.
European Medical Clairvoyant, Disease Reader, Specialist in PALM READING, Annual Directions and Horoscopes.
Special Lesson on Secret Power and Silent Influence, etc.
1,000 Different Herbs, Medicines and Balms to cure any diseases. Come with your Birth-date, etc. Prof. K. Amrak will give you Lucky magnetised Birth-day Planet Stones set in Sovereign Gold from Rs. 60. (Stone alone from Rs. 15.)
Interviews from Rs. 5.
SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
Enclose Stamp for reply.
Hours 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Open on Sundays also.
Suite 8, Hotel Majestic, BOMBAY.

CRYSTALS FOR SALE
to develop Clairvoyant Power.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
21st January, Friday at 6-15 P.M.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PIANIST
ALFRED MIROVITCH
and
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN VIOLINIST
JOSEF BORISSOFF
In a Select Programme.
Change of Programme Every Concert.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 P. M. and 10 P. M.
BLACK IS WHITE.
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.
A Paramount Artcraft Picture in 6 reels.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
THE IDOL OF THE PICTURE WORLD
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN
'TheSON OF THE SHEIK.'
HERE IS RUDOLPH VALENTINO'S ACE PICTURE.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"WINNING THE FUTURITY."
Featuring
CULLEN LANDIS and CLARA HORTON
A melodrama of thrills and exciting action.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR"
Featuring
CHARLES JONES and SHIRLEY MASON.
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures and Romance.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"BUSTER KEATON
And NATALLIE TALMADGE IN
"OUR HOSPITALITY."
Love, Adventure, Drama, with a hilarious Comedy Kick!

TO-NIGHT - - TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 15th January 1927
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
Nana's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in mid air Through Flames of Fire.
Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

ALL-INDIA SPORTS
AND
PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC SPORTS
FRIDAY 21st and SATURDAY, 22nd.
ON THE OVAL
Plenty of Seats at Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/-.
Tickets from the Y.M.C.A. now available.
TEA ETC., AT MODERATE CHARGES
Prize distribution by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGES

MILLS STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady with a little better enquiry for Mill Shares, but at the advance jobbers were reported selling moderately. The closing prices show little change and the undertone in fairly steady.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 918/12 and improved to 921/4 on some enquiry but closed easy at 917/8. Fazal opened 872/8 and hardened to 877/8 but declined on jobbers selling. New Great ruled steady at 311/4; while Pearls improved to 501/4.

Tata iron shares opened to-day unchanged and gradually improved on shorts covering. At the advance there was some long liquidation and the improvement attained early was partially lost. Ordinary closed at 55/12 after touching highest at 57/8, while Defferds improved to 170 but closed easy at 161/4.

Tata Hydros ruled steady and closed at 1061/4. Preference were dealt in at 995/- while Tata Power Preference shares were done at 828/12.

Imperial Bank shares were in good demand which changed hands at 1512/8 and partly paid at 377/8. Centrals were quoted at 30/8.

Business in Government papers is very slack and prices are showing very little change.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
LOCAL BANKS				
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	8
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1510	XD
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376	4 XD
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		20	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	12
Indian Cement O.	350		120	
Katni Cement O.	100		126	4
Katni Cement-D.	40		356	4
Punjab Cement O	10		6	14
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	51	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	108	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93	1-2
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	1-2
Pachora Jammat	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	705	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		192	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		237	8
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	4
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		820	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1061	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	990	XD
Tata power O.	1,000		620	
Tata power P.	1,000		830	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000		975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		237	8
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100		72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100		92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2050	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		132	8
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	150	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	311	4
Osmanshahi (100)	75		60	
Pearl	250	12	591	4
Phoenix	100	10	397	8
Premier	100		11	
Sasoon Cotton	100		17	
Sassoon Silk	500		587	8
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7850
Simplex	260		148	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	512	8
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O. 17	500		121	4
Vishnu CottonO.	500	90	2475	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Bolapur Co. Ltd.	76		18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	586	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	173	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	14
ndo Burma Petroleum	100		185	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Jan. 19

JUTE.

Albion	530	Howrah	46/4
Alliance	592	India	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	704
Anglo-India	406	Kankanarrah	557
Auckland	289	Kelvin	880
Barnagore	220	Khardha	500
Bally	244/12	Kinnison	1030
Birla	11/12	Lansdowne	312
Belvedere	630	Lawrence	640
Budge-Budge	530	Lothian	500
Caledonian	620	Naihati	510
Chapdani	188	National	33/12
Clive	39/3	New Central	650
Craig	5/8	Northbrook	59
Cheviot	316	Nudea	49
Dalhousie	475	Orient	270
Delta	605	Presidency	9/4
Empire	58	Reliance	78/2
Fort Gloster	990	Sootah	32
Fort William	385	Standard	490
Gondalpara	1100	Union	620
Gourepore	775	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/2	HESSIAN	14/9
Hooghly	86	JUTE	66/14
COTTON			
Agra United	-/12	Dunbar	173
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	22/12	New Ring	
COAL			
Burrakur	19/4	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick and		New Kendah	
Musalia		Raneegunge	31/4
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	
MISCELLANEOUS			
B.B. Petrol'm.	7	1 Standard	
B.I. Corporn	4/11	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	5
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still	9/12	Imperial Bank	1500xD
		„ Conty.	395xD

Remark:—Jute shares steady. Cotton remained unchanged. Coals were easier. Government Securities were steady. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77/9; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55 107/8; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/8; 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 107/13.

Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		77	8
Tata on Defd.	30		161	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		55	12
Thacker	50		105	
Telephone	50	nil	39	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	715	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		5	2
New India	25	1y	22	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	402	8
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		9	
Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	917	8
Bombay Industrial	100		8	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	400	
Central India O.	100	15	511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		140	
Coorla	100		142	8
Crescent	100	4	173	12
Currimbhoy	250		200	
David	500		240	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	212	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140	
Elphinstons O.	100		29	1-2
Emperor Edward	500		230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	872	8
Finlay	100	nil	123	12
Framjee Petit	1,000		620	
Globe	100		38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1570	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	341	4
Jam she O.	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1150	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		131	4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad					402 8
Bombay Cotton					305
Bombay Dyeing	918 12	921 4	917 8	917 8	
Century		400 12	402 8	400 400	
Coutral India					511 4
Colaba Land					140
Crescent					173 12
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy	872 8	877 8	871 4	872 8	
Finlay					128 12
Globe					38 12
Gokak					117 8
Indian Bleaching					165
Indore Malwa					340
Kohinoor					1150
Madhowjee					131 4
Mathuradas					72 8
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					117 8
New Great	307	313 12	307 8	311 4	
Pearl	501 4	502 8	500	501 4	
Pabany					212 8
Phoenix					397 8
Simplex					148 12
Swadeshi					512 8
Swan Mills					155
Tata Mills					121 4

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dated 19th January 1927

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special cablegrams from London, to-day:—

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£104.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 7.3
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.17.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£108.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£ 95.15.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£ 0.16.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£ 19. 5.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£ 0. 3.9
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 0.19.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£ 6. 0.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 13.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£125	£125	£118.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 71.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£ 92.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 60.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1951)	£100	£100	£101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£ 3. 3.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	£10m	£10m	£ 0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£ 49. 0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£ 4.10.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 10.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2% Debs.	£100	£100	£ 81.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.17.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£196. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£ 85. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£ 96.15.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£ 97.10.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£101.10.0

REMARKS:— Market rather firmer.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 19

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special telegrams from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividends per cent. 1925
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33 10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	763	345		40 7½
Ceylon Planters	53	10	310	714	93+	85 10
Ceylon Rubber	66	10	314	1400		110 50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85
Cochin Rubber	55	15	370	1094		95 10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60
Estates Co. of Uva	39	10	565	325	2512	30 24
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1004		685	20 8
Frocester Estates	93	10	281	997		120 75
Hatbawe Rubber	18	10	930	861		35
Honiton Rubber	12/8	10	1344	397		18
Horawala Rubber	85	10	390	768		140 55
Indo-Malay Estates	27	10	612	735		55 20
Jambulando T. & Rub	21 8	10	730	526		22½ 10
Jebong Rubber	27	10	738	1626		40 20
Kalutara Company	59	10	412	1212		90 55
Kalutara Rubber	28	10	825	547		135x 40
Kelani Valley Rubber	38	10	494	333		75 25
Langat River	44	10	441	1412	925+	52 45
Lanka Rubber	110	10	220	531		135 95
Lansdowne Rubber	245	50	550	817		60 40
Maha Uva Estates	59	10	405		822	35 30
Matale Valley Rubber	33	10	670	587		45 10
Meall Mor Estates	29	15	725	418	543	25 10
Mirishena Rubber	63	10	388	912		80 70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70
Neuchatel Estates	57/8	15	720	2423	695	45 20
North-Western Rub.	29	10	413	778	414	30 15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28/8	10	690	822	411	35
Rubber Growers'	50	10	426	634		95 60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	235	50	383	3207	379	75
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	100 15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		501	17 7
Udabage Tea	90	20	439	1330	150	80 40
Udapolla Rubber	32	10	1116	730		200x 60
Ullswater Rubber	19/8	10	445	375		25 10
Vogan Tea	57/8	10	395	1185	956	75 50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo— Rc. 98.0 0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47. Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/8.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet. Forward rate for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/11; 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, dated 17-1-27.

Name.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1 3 6
4½ p.c. Indian Loan 1950/50 (100)	92 0 0
African & Eastern Trading Corpn. Ord. (1)	1 11 3
Anglo-Dutch Plants of Java (1)	2 12 0
Attock Oil (1)	1 3 9
Associated Portland Cement (1)	0 10 9
Bengal Iron Ord. (1)	0 12 0
Burma Corporation (Rs. 10)	0 14 7½
British American Tobacco (1)	4 18 0
Courtaulds (Ord.) (1)	5 9 4½
Calico Printers (1)	1 9 0
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1 8 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	4 16 3
English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0 15 3
Fine Spinners Ord. (1)	2 5 3
General Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	1 12 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4 5 0
Siemens Bros. (1)	1 11 0
Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6 16 3
Marconi Ord. (1)	0 16 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord. (1)	2 2 3
British Burma Pets Ord. (8/-)	0 10 0
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2 3 1½
Soudan Plantations Ord. (1)	4 13 9
Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0 8 9
Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	13 19 3
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5 11 6

Remarks:—Government Securities—Firm.
General Securities—Steady.
Oil Shares:—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

March	13.46+.13
May	13.63+.15
July	13.90.+17
October	14.09+.15
December	14.27+.16
Middling Spot	13.65+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

March	13.43+.17
July	13.80+.17
Middling Spot	12.40+.20

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	13.27
March	13.37
May	13.59

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	13.27
March	13.39
May	13.60

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

March	13.32
July	13.69

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 18.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 18.

Demand Bills	484.93

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7. quality,) spot	15-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Closing.

January	7.03—.01
February	7.04
March	7.11
April	7.15+.01
May	7.21—.01
June	7.25—.01
July	7.32
August	7.34
September	7.36
October	7.37—.01
November	7.39—01
December	7.42—.01
January	7.43—.01
Middling Spot	7.21—.01

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	12.000
Secs on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Closing.

January	12.16+.04
February	13.08—.01
March	13.04+.04
April	12.99+.03
May	12.95+.04
June	12.89+.03
July	12.84+.03
August	12.86+.03
September	12.91+.03
October	12.94+.03
November	12.85+.03
December	12.92+.03
January	12.80+.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.70—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Scinde Good	5.30 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	5.50 ,,
Scinde Fine	5.70 ,,
Bengal Good	5.40 ,,
Bengal Fully Good	5.60 ,,
Bengal Fine	5.80 ,,
Oomra Good	5.95 ,,
Oomra Fully Good	6.20 ,,
Oomra Fine	6.45 ,,
Broach Good	5.90 ,,
Broach Fully Good	6.20 ,,
Broach Fine	6.50 ,,

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £8-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-15-0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold Ton:—
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment Hamburg, £18-5-0 Nomi
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £18-0-0.
May/June shipment offered £17-17-6.

WHEAT-LONDON.

London, Jan. 18.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 50/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb.—
Jan/Feb. shipment value 50/9.
Market:—Prices firmly maintained but business quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/3.
Market:—Firmly maintained but quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Apl/May. shipment sellers 51/6.
May/June shipment sellers 50/6.
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

P. C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 852.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 937.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172-1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.91.
London—Rome Liras: 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.45.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

3 months 4 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register.)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£49-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4%	£88
Conversion Loan	£76-5/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Government Securities 3%	£60-1/2
Consols 4%	£55-3/4
War Loan 5%	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£94

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	29.80
T.T. Milan on London	113.55
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	122.01

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Jan. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8%
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/32%
Bank bills 6 months	4-1/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/ 4%

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 18.

Copper, English best Selected,	£61-1/4
Copper Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£66½
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£298-1/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 18.

Smoked sheet, standard,
Ribbed, lb. spot. 1/7-1/2 Buyers
Smoked, sheet, standard,
Ribbed lb. spot. 1/7-5/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1/7-1/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1/7-1/2 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 18.

Silver:—Indian covering. business small. Market quiet.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25- 3/ 4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £16-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment Continent paid £14-17-6.
Afloat Continent paid. £15-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Feb/Apl. delivery sellers 30/4½.
May/Aug. delivery paid & sellers 30/6.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.: An easy opener followed by an improvement, Ginning Report expected bullish futures 13 to 17 higher. Spot improved 10 points at 13.r5c.

LOCAL:—Improved on Japanese buying. Undertone healthy.

Private Cables and Reports:
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:
New York May highest 13.74 (2.39 p.m.)
Lowest 13.48 (10.04 a.m.)
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesagar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:
The market is discounting bullish ginnings. Think that advance too rapid."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:
The next ginning report will be published on Monday, 24th instant, the market may advance somewhat further before the publication of this report, but we do not advise following the advance.

AMERICANS.

BOMBAY, January 19.

Yesterday the New York futures opened 5 points lower on long liquidation, but prices gradually improved on fresh buying in expectation of a bullish ginning report. Before the close there was some profit-taking. Closing prices show a rise of 13 to 17 points. Spot quotations improved 10 points at 13.65c.

The New Orleans Market ruled very steady and closed at an advance of 17 points. Spot prices advanced 20 points and closed at 13.40c.

The Liverpool market opened easy on parity with previous day's New York close, and improved before the close. There was absence of selling pressure. Spot sales continue on a fairly large scale and spot prices closed at 7.21 at a loss of one point.

As observed in our yesterday's report, market is witnessing fresh support in expectation of a bullish ginning report. If at the advance there is further long liquidation causing some weakness in the prices, we recommend to buy as the technical position of the market is rendered healthy under recent liquidation.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Following a sharp rise of 13 to 17 points in the prices of American Cotton, our market to-day opened firm, at a rise of Rs. Broach April/May being quoted at Rs. 263/- and improved half a rupee on some offic being reported buying. The advance was quickly lost on selling by local Commission Houses. Around 262/- the decline was arested by free buying by Japanese firms and Commission Houses and market fully recovered the early drop. Prices ruled quiet but steady at this level and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	263	263/8	262	263
Jan/Apl	266/8	268/8	268/8	267/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	250/8	251/8	250/8	251
March	249	249/8	249	249/8
May	250/8	250/8	250	250/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	230	231/8	230	231/8
March	224/8	225	224/8	224/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Liverpool opened 9 points better, and our market opened for Broach Apl/March 264 and improved on Japanese house buying. Liverpools' later cables showed easier tendency, which attracted selling by jobbers and some Commission Houses. Finally the market closed steady as under. We continue our advice to buy in weak markets.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	264	264/12	264	264/4
Jan/Apl	269	269/8	269	269
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	252	252	257/8	252
March	250/8	251	250/8	250/8
May	251	251/8	251	251/4
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	232	233/8	232	233
March	225	226	225	226

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

	To-day	Total
Bengal Dec/Jan	1,100	4,100
Oomra Dec/Jan	13,000	66,100

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

			Delivery Contracts. Ready.	Jan
			Mill Terms.	
			New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	242/45	
,,	Fine	,,	238/40	+7
,,	F.G.	,,	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	337/39	
,,	F.G.	,,	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	268/70	
Nagpur	,,	,,	268/70	+21/2
Yeotmal	,,	,,	257/58	
Arvi	,,	,,	260/63	
Amraoti	,,	,,	258/57	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	255/57	+4/5
Mulkapur	,,	,,	242/45	
Khandesh	,,		240/42	-8/9
Muthia	Fine	,,	232/35	-13
,,	F.G.	,,	....	13
			Old.	Feb. Mar.
Broach	Fine		240/45	+14 +10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	280/85	
Kalagin	,,	,,	200	

ROME RATE.		
Bengal	232	D. J.
Bengal	225	March.
Broach	263	A. M.
Broach	267	J. A.
Umra	251	D. J.
Umra	250	March.
Umra	250	May
Bengal	247	240 233 225
S. P.	243	236 229 221
Rajputana	247	240 233 225
Umra No. 3	261	256 251 246
C. P. No. 1	276	271 266 261
C. P. No. 2	269	264 259 254
Khandesh	250	245 240 235

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

1500	K. Devchand, Bengal	245/250
100	S. J. David Mill, Jaitu	240
100	Down Mill, Muttra	240
200	Luis and Co., Khandesh	246
400	Suzuki and Co., Khandesh	246
300	Suzuki and Co., Bengal	240
200	Suzuki and Co., Khamgaon	260
300	Langh and Co., Bengal	240
100	K. Vishram and Co., Ujjain	273
300	Tovomankwa, Muttra	243
100	Jetha Devji and Co., Nagar	248
200	Mitha Nathoo Chalisgaon	248
100	G. V. Lanke, Sailu	249
200	Ralli Bros, Mathia	243

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 18th inst.

Wheat	7,434	cwts.
Linseed	3,544	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,989	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,819	,,
Groundnuts	9,976	,,
Castorseed	3,647	,,
Rice	7,656	,,
Myrabollams	5,504	,,
Cottonseed	6,453	,,
Mowraseed	50	,,
Gram	1,878	,,
Joowar	934	,,
Barley	258	,,
Bajree	6,555	,,

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 19,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesrerday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,683	1,87,760	1,75,848
Central India	6,31	98,249	1,65,513
Barsi and Nagar	5,131	92,171	95,148
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,652	29,893	32,605
Berar	5,453	2,24,272	1 88659
Central Provinces	2,627	76,395	95,774
Total Oomras	25,777	7,08,733	7,54,547
Dholera	513	23,795	50,999
N. W. Provinces	157	44,701	1,16,684
Rajputana	734	14,293	44,887
Sind-Punjab	2,262	51 573	103,386
Broach		239	7,468
Coompta & Dharwar		19,648	12,678
Westerns- Northerns	68	8,824	7,159
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		59,343	143
Egyptian and African		20,166	29,179
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	29,5 1	9,58,802	11,76,975

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 13th. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,381	92,850	1,70,577
Japan & China	13,377	2,56,983	4,03,359
Coast Forts		4,786	9,487
Up-country by Rail		40,270	4,259
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		77,684	1,06,524
Total	14,758	4,72,573	6,94,206

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

The gol dmarket rules quiet and featureless. The sterling exchange is keeping steady and prices do not show more change. The tenders against Posh delivery are fairly large and buyers are not showing willingness to take them up, which keep the market easy.

	Rs. As. P.
Spot Gold Bar.	21-6-3
Posh delivery.	21-6-0
Ma hdelivery.	21-1-0
Fagun delivery.	21-7-6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

London advices received to-day were slightly easier. The tone of the market was weak, India bought to cover sales. China doing nothing. America offered after price had been fixed. Our market to-day ruled steady on buying by a prominent firm and latter China reports. Trices showed registered some improvement. The closing tone was:

	Rs. As. P.
Ready silver.	58-5-0
Posh delivery.	58-5-0
Mah delivery.	58-7-0
Fagun delivery.	58-1-0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 8th. January.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	6647	1434
Bombay*	102796	111273
Karachi	48574	53222
Madras	1215	1327
Rangoon	(a)	1635
Tuticorin		
	159232	168891

EXPORTS.
Week ending 8th. January.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	202	56
Bombay*	83823	56161
Karachi	29434	3556
Madras	806	700
Rangoon	4855	5869
Tuticorin	118	162
	119238	66504

RECEIPTS.
1st. Sept. to 8th. January.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	24284	15533
Bombay*	720359	1017263
Karachi	187473	443356
Madras	30730	44234
Rangoon	5875(a)	1635
Tuticorin	4409	10004
	973130	1532025

(a) to 1st. January.
EXPORTS.
1st. Sept. to 8th. January.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	8736	7857
Bombay*	353723	520206
Karachi	136170	182817
Madras	14778	36086
Rangoon	18401	24276
Tuticorin	10176	42980
	541984	814222

*Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 17th. January.

1927	1926
1407	4486

1st. Sept. to 17th. January.

1927	1926
10944	21126

EXPORTS from KARACHI.
Week ending 4th. January.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom		
Continent	110	24188
China	10257	5641
Japan	15909	21300
Bombay (a)	693	1379
U. S. A.		100
	26969	52608

1st. Sept. to 4th. January.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	5385	9486
Continent	81288	121951
China	16080	21841
Japan	25912	76467
Bombay (a)	8906	16588
U. A. S.	2001	1650
	138572	248983

*Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/6.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4½.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, Jan: 18.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 14th. to 17th. Jany.	83012	63190	+ 19822
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept to 17th. Jany.	929291	1164623	—235332
SHIPMENTS. 14th. to 17th. Jany.			
United Kingdom	1102		+ 1102
Continent	2530	6172	— 3642
China, Japan & Coast Ports	50392	21594	+ 29298
Total.	54524	27766	+ 26758
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 17th. Jany.			
United Kingdom	1694	10985	— 9291
Continent	94787	165314	— 70527
China	59423	67836	— 8408
Japan	248447	355824	—107377
Coast Ports	4786	10780	— 5994
U.S.A.	1	450	449
Total.	409143	611189	—202046
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	4056	11951	— 7895
China, Japan & Coats Ports	87863	114571	— 26708

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 7th. Jany. 1927	1926
Madras		
Bombay	33430	22538
Scind.	3443	6997
Bengal	243	899
U. P.	11964	7362
Punjab.	35700	42258
C.P.	27863	18348
Berar	46208	22554
N.W.F. Province.	35	84
Ajmer/Merwara.	1818	2840
Burma +	2055	4119
Jodhpur State		
	162759	127999

	1st. Sept. to 7th. Jany. 1927	1926
Madras+	54476	80625
Bombay	196589*	190735
Scind.	35966	72851
Bengal	3052	12676
U.P.	116950	170366
Punjab	215976*	490941*
C. P.	114592*	147880
Berar	267752*	217864
N.W.F. Province.	391	1469
Ajmer/Merwara.	7982	29712
Burma +	16268	34760
Jodhpur State	141	
	1030135	1439879

*Adjusted. +31st. Dec.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

The Linseed market to-day opened steady but closed easy on local operators selling.

The Wheat market ruled firm for January position on more enquiry and absence of tenders. May delivery is steady. Closing prices are as under:—

Linseed May	Rs. 10 5 0
Wheat January	Rs. 8 1 9
Wheat May	Rs. 7 9 0

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat per cwt. to-day:—

Linseed Bold Ready Delivery Terms Rs.	10 7 0
Linseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	9 15 0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Delivery terms Rs.	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Delivery Terms Rs.	
Rapeseed Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	9 12 0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	10 12 0
Groundnutseeds Bold Delivery Terms Rs.	12 4 0/12 5 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms Rs.	
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 Delivery Terms Rs.	15 0 0
Gingellyseed Small Delivery Terms Rs.	14 0 0
Cottonseeds Delivery Terms Rs	4 3 6
Wheat Pissi Delhi, Cawnpore 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	8 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms Rs.	8 0 0
Wheat Pissi Sconi 70/30 Delivery Terms Rs.	7 14 6

3½% Government Paper

STUDY and Take Advantage of

CENTRAL BANK'S

suggestions for investments in Government Paper.

PROSPECTUS on application from

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of January 6, due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All India Sports and Presidency Olympics, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.
All India Sports and Presidency Olympics, the Oval, 3-30 p.m.
Children's Carnival in aid of Sir L. Wilson's Hospital Fund, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting to present address and purse to Mr. S. Saklatwala, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

A donation of Rs. 100 is received from Sheth Samaldas Purbhudas Kothari (In Loving Memory of his cousin the late Mr. Madhavdas Luxmidas Kothari) for the benefit of the fund of this hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. Lakshminarayan Brijmohun and Satyanarayan Bhuramal, have sent us an interesting sheet showing "Statistical position of Bombay Textile Mills at a Glance." The compilation is an useful guide to Share value of shares based on latest balance sheets.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—Small-pox attacks 2, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn), 13. Total mortality this day last year was 82.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 20th instant:—(1) 6-30 p.m.; Relay of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, Thursday Popular Matinee, from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall; (2) 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Indian Records. Call-sign 2 FY. Wavelength 387 Metres.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Uga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 21st January, 1927, instead of at 10 a.m.

As the outward Persian Gulf mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English mail steamer "Ranchi" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 21st instant, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and ran on that date:—

Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon; Registered correspondence upto 10 a.m.; Parcels upto 10 a.m.

Posting at the Town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

DEMAND OF RAILWAY WORKERS.

At Dongri on the Improvemeent Trust plot, a mass meeting of the Railway Workshopmen of Wadi Bunder and Bori Bunder was held when Mr. Jhabvala presided, and the following resolutions were unanimously passes:—

"This meeting of the Railway Workshopmen at Wadi Bunder and Bori Bunder under the G. I. P. Railway Company raises its protest against the restriction of promotion made in various grades of service and the Management's refusal to give to the workers their proper due by way of gradual rise in their wages and requests the Agent to kindly investigate the present discontent prevailing among the workers and to repair the wrong which has been done to the men for nearly two years past.

This meeting considers it right to give the senior and skilled workers their due right of full maximum on the same level as the standard of maximum prevailing in other workshops under the Company's management, so as to properly appreciate the efficiency of work done by various senior and skilled workers."

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH

The health of Bombay during the week ended 15th instant, was as under:

"The total mortality 572 was 63 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.90. The total mortality for the 3rd week of 1926 was 571 and death-rate 23.21 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 730 and death-rate 30.61.

Out of the total deaths, 126 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 21 attacks and 15 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 431 and compares favourably with that for the 3rd week of 1926 when the figure was 387 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz.: 430.

ANOTHER FATALITY AT MAHIM

Gangibai a six-year old girl living with her parents at Mogul Gally, Mahim, was burnt accidentally while she was warming herself besides a fire hearth on Monday morning. Although she had sustained severe burns she was not removed to the hospital and was treated at home. She died on Tuesday.

At an inquest held on Tuesday the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental burns.

THANA THEFT CASE.

CHASMAWALA'S QUESTIONS TO WITNESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 18.

In connection with the first offence of theft committed at Jambli Naka, Thana, by Chasmawala immediately after his release from the jail on the 30th of August, 1925, one Sardar Mull Maganji was examined. It seems he went out early in the morning asking his servant Tarachand to open the shop and arrange the pots. While Tarachand was busy with his chilim (tobacco-pipe), Chasmawala entered the shop and removed from a cup-board two vijratiks, two nose-rings, 3 nose-rings, 5 pairs of ear-rings and gold beads. The property was worth about Rs. 80. He was then cross-examined by Chasmawala.

Chasmawala: Do you know Tarachand's full name and his native place?

Witness: No.

Chasmawala: So you would keep any one as your servant without making any inquiries?

Witness: Tarachand belonged to my caste, and therefore I kept him.

Chasmawala: Supposing I described myself to you as one Fulchand, would you keep me as your servant.

Witness: Yes, I would if you belonged to my caste.

MARWARI'S EXAMINATION.

Then Tarachand Dhingi, a Marwari from Ghatpokar, was examined. One of the 'vajiatiks' was pledged to him for Rs. 15 on 30th August 1925 by Chasmawala who described himself as Vishvanath Keshav. Chasmawala in the meantime negotiated with Rama Khandu of Ghatkopar for the sale of the 'vajiatik' and with whom eventually he settled the bargain for Rs. 16. On 4th September 1925 he went to the Marwadi's shop with Rama Khandu, and paid Rs. 15 for which the ornament was pledged, and handed it over to Rama Khandu, thus clearing away one rupee of it. Of course, to Rama Khandu, he passed a writing dated 28-7-25 signing himself as Dinkar Pandurang Barve to the effect that he would be responsible if any adverse claim was raised as to the ownership of the ornament. So the writing was passed to one who did not know how to read and write; it bore a wrong date and a false signature.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

TO SHAPURJI SAKLATV ALLA

Under the auspices of Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting will be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to present a public address and a purse to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla, M.P., who will speak on (1) India and Parliament, (2) India and the Empire, (3) India and Asiatic Federation, (4) India and World Politics, (5) What made me a Communist; and (6) My Message to My Motherland.

Fees are from 8 as. to Rs. 10. Tickets can be had from B. F. Bharucha, "Advocate Building," Share Bazaar, 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

TRAFFIC REGULATION AND GOVT. HOUSE RECEPTION.

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following instructions for the regulation of Traffic regarding the reception which will be held at Government House to-day.

The carriages and motor cars of guests attending the Reception at Government House on Thursday, the 20th January, 1927, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and will leave by the upper gate to be parked outside Government House grounds. The departure from the Reception will also be by the lower gate.

On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be afixed to the conveyance.

On departure, as conveyances come up the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

Guests coming in Motor cars will be well advised to have licens chaffeurs in charge of their cars as cars ordinarily will be parked in the order in which they arrive and the later the arrival, the farther will they be from Government House.

As the lower drive is very narrow and there are many horse carriages no vehicle should overtake another vehicle while passing up the lower drive towards Government House.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILLS OVER.

All the workers of the Emperor Edward Mills resumed work on Wednesday morning unconditionally. The workers came to the mill premises exactly at the usual time and were allowed to go to their respective departments. The mill worked as usual.

The 18 workers of the Madhowjee Dharamsee Mill who were on strike for the last seven days resumed work on Wednesday.

HIGH COURT.

LOITERING WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

ACCUSED'S ACQUITTAL UPHELD IN APPEAL.

At the High Court before Justices Fawcett and Blackwell came up the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal of one Mahmad Ahmad who was charged, before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, with loitering about in the streets under section 112 of the Bombay Police act.

It appears that the accused was seen sitting on the pavement near Golpitha at about 1 a.m. at night in May last. The policeman on duty after some enquiry arrested him and he was placed before the Magistrate. The police produced material to show that he had been convicted twice for theft, and contended that he was therefore a "reputed theif" and as such it was an offence for him under section 112 of the Police Act to loiter about the street without any fixed place of residence. The Magistrate discharged the accused on the ground that the evidence produced by the prosecution was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. Against the order, the Government appealed to the High Court.

In giving judgment their Lordships observd that the offence consisted in loitering "without giving a satisfactory explanation of oneself." In this case the deposition of the police witnesses indicated that no such explanation was asked from the accused who had stated that he was employed as a labourer in the docks. Another weakness of the prosecution case was that the only evidence regarding the previous convictions was a certificate signed by a C. I. D Officer, and no questions were put to the accused to ascertain whether he admitted or denied it. A previous decision of the High Court held that a person who was convicted twice for theft must be regarded as a "reputed thief." But the convictions were not established in this case by more reliable material than the statement of the police themselves. Loitering was an offence under the Police Act only in the case of a reputed thief. This essential condition was not proved in the present case, and therefore the Magistrate was justified in discharging the accused.

IS LOITERING A CRIME?

CHARGE AGAINST "REPUTED THIEF" FAILS.

To be charged by the police under the Police Act, a reputed thief, says the law, must not only enjoy that reputation of being a reputed thief but he must fail to give a satisfactory account of his movements. Noticing a reputed thief, one Antone Gomes aged about 20, with two previous convictions sneaking out of 15th Lane Kamathipura on the 6th instant, at about 8-15 p.m., a police constable challenged him and inquired what he was doing there, the man replied that he had just visited his mother who stays in that lane. Bobby was not satisfied with this explanation and charged him before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Mazagon Police Court for loitering about between sunset and sunrise, without going a satisfactory account of his movements as he was found to do being a reputed thief. On inquiries it was ascertained that the mother of the accused was employed in the service of a Parsee who stayed in that lane and the accused had visited her that night. The learned Magistrates held that the accused rendered a satisfactory account of his movements to the police constable and considering the early hour of the night, was entitled to have been believed. The accused was therefore acquitted.

DISCIPLINARY NOTICE AGAINST BARRISTER.

SEQUEL TO SOBANI DEATH INQUEST

An application was made before the Chief Justice at the High Court by the Advocate-General for taking disciplinary action against Mr. J. B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, in connection with the Coroner's enquiry into the death of the late Mr. Omar Sobani.

At the inquest proceedings, it was disclosed that Mr. Patel had gone to the Chemical Analyser, Dr. Vajifdar, and suggested to him the need of a re-analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach and viscera, as, according to him, the poison was not opium as reported by the doctor, but morphia. The doctor, however, refused to do anything further in the matter. This conduct of Mr. Patel was criticised by the Coroner Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle in his summing-up, and the matter was referred to the High Court. On this report, the Advocate-General made the present application.

His Lordship issued a rule against Mr. Patel to show cause.

FATAL CASES OF BURNS.

Tulsi, a 7-year old girl was warming herself near the fire on Saturday last. By a spark of the fire, her clothes began to burn and as there was none in the house save her sister aged 9 years, she received severe burns before the neighbours came and put out the flames. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Tuesday.

At an inquest held on Wednesday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following accidental burns.

CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION

NECK-TO-NECK COMPETITION.

Keen competition was in evidence between the two candidates for a seat in the Municipal Corporation in A Ward caused by the resignation of Mr. Mathradas Tricumdas owing to ill-health.

Three candidates had come forward at first to contest the seat but at the fag end Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey retired from the field leaving Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Mulraj Kursondas to decide the issues. As the symbols of the candidates showed, it was a fight between the lion and the elephant, for Mr. Mulraj's symbol was an elephant while Mr. J. B. Petit's was a lion.

At the stroke of eight o'clock in the morning the doors of the Skating Rink were opened and the motors carrying the voters for the candidates began to pour in the voters. All throughout the day the agents and one another to bring their candidate ahead of the other. The voting was more or less carried on communal lines, the Parsis voting for Mr. Petit and the Hindus for Mr. Mulraj. The European cotton brokers and businessmen dealing with Mr. Mulraj voted for him while those connected with Mr. Petit went straight to the booth to vote for him.

There are in all 8,500 voters in the A Ward, the Parsis 2,395, Hindus 2,531, Europeans 2,230, Mahomedans 756 and Anglo-Indians 553. The contest was keen and neck to neck all throughout the day but it is expected that Mr. Petit would outstrip his rival and come out victorious in the end in view of the solid backing of the European and Parsi voters combined.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

In the afternoon there was an unusual rush of the voters and some men it is alleged, took advantage of the confusion by giving false votes by impersonation. Their design was, however, easily thwarted by the vigilant staff of the Polling Officer and they were immediately ordered out of the rink.

At the instance of Mr. Vijaya Govind Sing the six alleged pseudo voters were arrested and handed over to the police. The day passed on with brisk voting on both the sides, and though it is now early to hazard any opinion, looking to the votes Mr. Petit got, one can safely presume that success is on his side.

SUIT AGAINST MUMTAZ.

CHILD'S CLAIM FOR ALLEGED GIFT.

Before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on Wednesday the suit filed against Mumtaz Begum on behalf of her infant daughter Saadat Begum to recover Rs. 75,000 alleged to have been given by her to the child as a gift was proceeded with.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, represented the defendant, Mumtaz Begum.

Wazir Begum who had filed the suit on behalf of the infant plaintiff, was cross-examined at great length by the defendant's counsel.

The witness admitted that on April 15th she and her husband had instructed their solicitors to write a letter to the Police Commissioner, stating that Mumtaz had to undergo a serious operation soon after the birth of the child.

ALLEGED NERVOUSNESS.

Counsel: Was your daughter very nervous about the operation?—She was afraid of the chloroform. She wanted the operation without chloroform.

Counsel: In your letter to the Police Commissioner, you stated that she was nervous about the operation?—No, it was about the chloroform only.

Counsel: Do you suggest that your solicitors invented it?—I cannot say whether the solicitor wrote on my instructions or on his own account.

Is it true that for some time your daughter would not allow herself to be operated upon?—It is not true. The operation was performed within two minutes.

Before the chloroform was administered to her, did she resist the suggestion made to her about the operation?—No.

Why was it necessary for Mumtaz to hand over her child to you with the express, direction that you should take care of her?—Ever since the child was born, she asked me to take care of it.

Then there was no express giving of the child to you at the operation?—She asked me that I should continue to look after it.

Questioned about the alleged gift, Wazir Begum said that Mumtaz had given to the child the whole amount out of the legacy received from the late Mr. Bawla.

GIFT EVEN BEFORE BIRTH.

Was the declaration due to the nervousness of the operation?—No. Mumtaz had mentioned her intention of making the gift several times before the operation. Even prior to the birth of the child, she had spoken to me about it in the presence of her pleader Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Police Hospital.

Then Mumtaz did not make any such declaration before the operation?—She repeated what she had told me several times before.

The next witness was Mahmadali Mahmad Yusuf, the stepfather of Mumtaz. He stated that, after the operation, they all went to Amritsar, where he learnt that Mumtaz wanted to marry Abdul Rahim. When the talk of marriage became general, Karimbibii, Wazir Begum's mother, asked Mumtaz about the five lakhs worth of jewellery belonging to her which she had given to Mumtaz and which the latter had left with the Maharajah at Indore. Mumtaz said that she had nothing at the time, as she had given away to her child the money she had received from the late Mr. Bawla. But she said that her husband Abdul Rahman had Rs. 10 lakhs to his credit in a bank, and she promised to pay up the five lakhs out of that by instalments.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

NEW RS. 100 NOTES.

LESS LIABLE TO IMITATION.

FRESH PATTERN TO BE ISSUED.

The Government of India have already put into circulation new design Rs. 5 and 10 Currency Notes and now propose to introduce a new pattern Rs. 100 note which will be less liable to imitation and more convenient to handle than the existing note. Notes of the new pattern will shortly be issued from the Rangoon Currency Office and thereafter from other Currency Offices as the stock of the existing pattern is exhausted.

The general appearance of the new note is entirely different from that of the existing Rs. 100 note and bears some resemblance to the new pattern notes already issued. Its size is 6 3|4 by 4 1|2", i.e., 1|2" bigger all round than the new pattern Rs. 10 note.

The ground work of the note is a tracery of different colours blending one into another with a central vertical band of brown shading gradually on each side into bands of grey and mauve the predominant colour being a delicate mauve. The over-print is in green of a deeper tinge than the green on the Rs. 10 note.

The most prominent features of the design are two large oval frames, one on each side of the note. The frame on the left contains no printing but shows a portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor in water mark. The frame on the right encloses an engraving in green of the head of His Majesty the King-Emperor with crown and orders, the portrait being overprinted with dark lines. There is a monogram of the letters "G.R.I." directly over this frame. Besides the water mark of His Majesty's portrait, there are water marks of four wavy lines right round the border and of the word "India" at the bottom of the note towards the right.

The value of the note is shown in words at the centre of the note in three lines, the word "hundred" appearing in a clear space between the other two lines. The value in numbers appears at the top right hand and the bottom left hand corners in open spaces inside a bordered frame.

The serial numbers are printed in black at the top right hand and bottom left hand quarters near the middle of the note, the former being to the left of the monogram. The circle of the issue in the centre of the upper half of the note.

The colours on the reverse of the note are the same as on the face. There are two oval spaces at the back of the note corresponding to the two frames on the face with filligree work within. The value of the note is shown in English directly under the two oval frames and in the centre in eight different vernaculars in words printed in deep green.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The protracted delay by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in nominating members for the Bombay Council, is, I believe, due more to the delicacy and care with which the selection has got to be made than to a desire to shelve the question to a distant date. The Assembly nominations coming on the heels of the session of the Assembly, have evoked disappointment in several quarters, and public opinion has been dexterously ignored. While notable men have come in, still more notable men have been omitted. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who has already made a name for shrewdness and capacity, will, it is to be hoped, make as careful a selection as possible, safeguarding the varied interests of the Presidency and Bombay city in particular.

It has always been the grievance of the mercantile community of Bombay that owing to inadequate representation of their element, many important questions touching the several staple industries of the Presidency have been ignored by lapse of representation in the Council chambers. Owing to several handicaps their efforts to get themselves elected by popular votes has not borne such good results as was to be expected. Bombay is the nerve-centre of all commercial enterprises of India, and one wishes that there were less of lawyer elements and more of business men to advocate the needs and requirements of the commercial and industrial world.

The recent elections, if they have taught anything at all; it is this. They have brought home the highly deplorable fact, that voting is cast more for personal considerations, than for real merit. This in main is to be attributed to the defeat of the several of the candidates representing the commercial interests of Bombay.

I would, therefore, like to bring to the notice of the powers that be, that in making selection for the Council nominations, the claims of several eminent people in the business and commercial life of the city should not be forgotten. A selection or two from them will certainly be valuable to the general efficiency of the Councils.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAM.

Parel, Jan. 18.

LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, January 19.

Professor Chablani gave to day an interesting lecture on ratio question at St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Sir Basil Blackett who presided said: "It has always seemed to me extraordinary that the Bombay Currency School should spend so much ingenuity in trying to prove that the 1|6 ratio is damaging the agriculturist. The truth is that what damages the agriculturist most is instability and what he mare Ventose accounted for his six runs. needs most is stability."—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In addition to two Union Castle liners Government have chartered 11,000 ton steamer Zeeland which it is stated will probably be used to transport the thousand marines now ready to proceed to Shanghai. It is not intended at present to send any additional naval forces to the Far East. The two Union Castle liners that have been requisitioned are likely to be used to convey troops to Gibraltar to replace the Suffolks now on their way to China. Forces already on Yangtse together with those proceeding or ordered to China are regarded as adequate for task of protection.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Most significant development occurred in the Senate when the Democratic leader Robinson introduced a resolution calling on the United States Government to try to settle through arbitration all disputes with Mexico, affecting property and rights of the citizens of the United States. Kellogg stated that he had been considering the application of the principle of arbitration in this connection for some time. The Federal Council of Churches and American Federation of Labour had recently declared in favour of arbitration and yesterday a petition in favour of arbitration signed by 400 leading educationists editors and social workers had been sent to President Coolidge pointing out that President Calles had recently expressed his willingness to submit differences between America and Mexico over oil and land laws, to Hague.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.

Sir Samuel Hoare visited Kohat and Kurram Valley and returned this afternoon.—A. P.

CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST.

PLEA FOR RELIEF MEASURES IN VIRAMGAM TALUKA.

An Ahmedabad message says:—"Professor J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., states that he has received reports of crops in Viramgam Taluka having been damaged by frost during last week. In his opinion, Government should undertake relief measures in the area affected."—A. P.

NAVASARI HONOURS COMRADE "SAK"

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS PRESENTED

NAVSARI, ... 19.

(From Our Corespondent.)

Mr. Saklatwala received an enthusiastic reception and was taken in procession to the Town Hall where he was presented with an address by the Municipality. The Hall was over cowded. A public meeting was held at the Maidan where a resolution congratulating Battersea for adopting Mr. Saklawala as their Parliamentary Representative was unanimously passed.

CENTRAL BANK FOR INDIA

Mr. A. D. Shroff discussed the problem of a Central Bank for India, at a meeting held at Sydenham College under the presidency of Mr. A. G. Grey, the manager of the Bank of India, Ltd. During the course of his lecture he minutely criticised the report of the Currency Commission, and held out that for the smoother working of the currency, the creation of a Central Bank was essential. The power of issuing fresh notes was a very potent power in the economic life of a nation and the speaker contended that it should rest in the hands of a Central Bank.

(A detailed report of the speech will appear in our to-morrow's issu.)

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Marten on Wednesday the 19th January.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	13.63
To-day's Opening Rate	13.72
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	13.62
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Previous Closing Rate	7.21
To-day's Opening Rate	7.26
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	7.34
Difference	+.13

Sawri	Rs 26
Khandi	Rs 263-8

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1927.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

"We have come in a spirit of meeting you as friends and as responsible men who occupy responsible positions in their respective communities; let us put our heads together."

—M. A. JINNAH.

It was at the All-Parties Conference in 1925, which met at Delhi under the distinguished leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that Mr. Jinnah made this appeal to "put our heads together." The speeches made on that occasion show that representative and responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders did make an attempt to broach the subject of the basic differences which underlay the tension between the two communities, but, unfortunately, the subject was only broached and then conveniently relegated to a Sub-Committee and the attempt at unity through joint deliberations fizzled out. Now that we have seen and realised the sinister effects of fanatics in both communities putting their heads against each other instead of learning to put them together for the evolution of a common ideal and for the promotion of a policy of live and let live, the next attempt of responsible men in that direction must be made in a really responsible manner with a firm resolve to come to grips with the difficulties and to surmount them.

The difficulties are many, but care must be taken to separate the political ones from the sentimental ones. The purely political difficulty, that of the acute difference over the question of separate electorates, looms large in the eyes of politically-minded Hindus and Muslims because the intelligentsia of each community looks upon it as a question of prestige. We hope the ensuing conference at Delhi will approach it not as one of prestige but as one the solution of which lies in securing fair and equitable treatment to both the parties, never forgetting that there are other minorities whose interests must not be overlooked. If we once get over the difference in regard to the separate electorates, the other matters that produce tension between the two communities like the slaughter of cows, and the playing of music before mosques are sure to be discussed in an atmosphere more charged with harmony and mutual trust than can now be the case. There are a number of people particularly among Hindus who look with despair on the existence of separate electorates, as evil things which have come to stay and which will continue to drive an ever-deepening wedge between the two communities. We would advise them to remember that it depends after all on the majority of the population in the country to see that separate electorates will not permanently mar the political landscape in India. They will disappear as soon as the minorities feel that they can have full confidence in the intentions of the majority. This has happened in Canada and we do not know why it should not come to pass in India.

Let us take, for example, the case of the representation of Muslims in the provinces where they are in a majority. At the time of the Lucknow Pact the Muslims were numerically fifty-six per cent. in Bengal and fifty-four per cent in the Punjab. Under the Pact in Bengal they obtained only forty per cent. representation, while in the Punjab they got fifty per cent. The Joint Parliamentary Committee against the advice of the Government of India endorsed the decision arrived at in the Pact and the result has been perpetual recrimination in both provinces over the question of inadequate representation, the Muslims claiming that they are worse off than elsewhere, a section of Hindu opinion asserting that they ought not to mind being worse off, because they are provocatively better off in Bombay, the United Provinces and Madras. We would earnestly ask representative Hindu leaders at the ensuing Conference frankly to admit that in these two provinces the Muslims have a just cause for grievance, and we would ask the Muslim leaders to remember that in the case of the Punjab they can no longer ignore the claims of the next numerically important community in the Province, the Sikhs, whose title to separate representation is as valid as their own.

But if the Hindus admit and are willing to rectify, as they ought to, the anomaly in Bengal and in the Punjab of a majority being deprived of that majority in the legislature, the Muslim leaders in a real spirit of give and take must reverse their ideas of numerical strength in other legislatures. At present in Bombay Muslims with 28 per cent. of population get 33 per cent, but in an advanced province like Bombay the Hindus should have no difficulty in assenting to keep to the present arrangement. But in the United Provinces the Muslims have secured for 14 per cent. of population 30 per cent. of seats, and here certainly is a case where the spirit of give and take, of reasonable compromise, can exhibit itself in favour of the Hindus. In Madras where the Muslims are only 7 per cent. in population they have secured 15 per cent. of seats, and we do not see why in that province they should not agree to have their representation slightly reduced in favour of the important community of Indian Christians. But we would recommend to the Delhi Conference to indicate that in the advanced provinces at least the evil of separate electorates should be eradicated in recognition of the increase in political intelligence in these areas. Why should the Muslims in Bombay and Madras not consent, for example, to joint electorates with reserved seats and thus give a lead which their co-religionists in other provinces may soon follow?

A NOBLE DOCTRINE.

Under the editorship of M. Felix Valvi is being published a new monthly periodical "The Review of Nations," which claims to be "an organ for pan-humanism and spiritual freedom". Very appropriately it is issued from Geneva, and if M. Valyi succeeds in getting together every month writers of the same remarkable talent and fertility of thought as contribute to the inaugural issue, the "Review of Nations" ought to be able to preach effectively the doctrine it seeks to propound. It is a doctrine to which Mahatma Gandhi pays tribute in his message of good-will to the editor of the new periodical when he says: "My nationalism is intense internationalism. I am sick of the strife between nations or religions." The doctrine is admirably expounded by M. Valyi in his introductory article. "We believe," he says, "in moral and spiritual values; not in the sectarian dogmas of narrow-minded clericalism, but in the universal value of human spirituality." He proceeds to remark: "We do not believe that one single theory of human happiness has been given to a group of men or a group of races in order to impose its doctrine on the whole universe by violence and brute force." The Asiatic nations suffering from the baneful effects of the Imperialistic greed of European Powers can appreciate the profound truth of this observation and they will be interested to learn how far "the new movements in Asia of national and spiritual renaissance tending towards the same freedom of the human individual as the European Renaissance", movements which M. Valyi and other writers notice at great length in the first volume of the "Review", are reacting upon European thought and European outlook.

M. Valyi is definite about the manner in which this reaction should express itself. "If Western fools", he asks, "destroy the only basis of economic and social co-operation on earth, tolerance and freedom of thought, what can we expect from the new generation of Asia?" If Europe fails to realise the profound danger of persisting in the same grasping acquisitive attitude towards Asia, the latter will meet force with force and humanity as a whole will suffer. The "Review of Nations" wishes to open the eyes of Europe to the need for realising the danger. "We are determined to fight for spiritual and political freedom under all circumstances. We do not admit the title-deeds of violent Governments." In this manner does M. Valyi expound the noble doctrine the "Review" wishes to preach. The other writers in the "Review," notably Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Tamon Mayeda, who write respectively on Indian Nationalism and the the labour question in Japan, have a sorry tale to present of the methods of "violent Governments." Mr. Mayeda's article reads like an apology for what the Japanese Government has not done in improving the lot of Japanese workmen. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's is a trenchant indictment of the system of Government which prevails in his country. How very much the principles for the acceptance of which the "Review of Nations" seeks to strive are violated by those who have their grip on India to-day can be gauged from the following significant passage in Pundit Jawaharlal's analysis of the "psychology of Indian Nationalism." He says: "A little imagination, some fellow-feeling, and less of self-complacency and smug unctuousness would have gone a great way to solve the problem of India to the mutual advantage of both England and India. Unhappily the necessary qualities have been wholly lacking and the problem will solve itself in its own way, but this way may bring, as it has already done, a great deal of suffering to India and some unpleasant surprises to England"!

MONETARY REFORM IN INDIA.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.)

II.

In view of the reasoning and the line of action suggested in the first article, there is no necessity of entering into an agreement either with the Bank of England or with the Federal Reserve Bank because we do not want additional amount of gold. Nobody can seriously argue that with the rupee in status quo, with our existing gold and sterling reserves, with our position in the international market, it is necessary for us to enter into any such agreement. If the status of the rupee is not touched we do not require any additional amount of gold. And our position in the international market will enable us to get the required quantity of gold.

There is one point which is not appreciated by the Commission. With the adoption of an effective gold standard and the opening of a mint, confidence will be established in the minds of the people and a good deal of gold which is now idle will come out and find its way either in banks or in circulation. But if it is feared that even with the rupee as an unlimited legal tender, there will be a demand for the conversation of a large amount of rupees (a groundless fear) one should not mind for the time if Government does not undertake the obligation to convert the existing rupee currency into gold for internal purposes. It is sufficient if Government undertakes for the present to give gold for rupees only for external purposes and that also in a definite quantity till we strengthen our gold reserves.

UPSETTING WORLD MARKETS.

"If the effect of a decision to attempt the change to gold in India is going to be to upset the gold standard in the United States or in Europe, India has clearly nothing to gain by the attempt." So said Sir Basil in his memorandum. This statement is accepted as embodying truth, hence the rejection of the scheme. One can easily understan that if India adopts a gold standard and insists upon the transference of her gold reserves from London to India, the gold standard in Great Britain will be upset, but it requires the peculiar mentality of a Royal Commission to appreciate the fear that the adoption of a Gold Standard by India will upset the gold standard in the U.S.A. Surely there should be some limit in conjuring up a bogey! We have a right to get our sterling securities converted into gold and get that gold transferred to India. But by doing so we are sure to upset the London Money Market. The aggregate reserve of the Bank of England is only £155 millions and on the backing of this much gold, the London Money Market transacts a large volume of business. The London Money Market—the Bank of England—cannot afford to spare even 2 million worth of gold in view of the size of its reserve and its commitments. One has also to keep in mind that there are persons concerned with the 'prospects of the sterling' who are afraid of the weakening of the gold reserve of the Bank of England suggesting an embargo on foreign investments. London therefore cannot spare any gold for the present. This is a fact. Our sterling securities 62 millions (recently reduced by 12 millions) will mostly mature within the next few months, and if we are going to get back this much gold we are sure to upset the London money market. As practical men we have to appreciate these facts. It is not necessary (and we need not insist) to transfer immediately our gold reserves from England to India. Of course we have every right to demand back our deposits from our bankers when we like after giving due notice. But as men with practical sense we do not want to upset and embarrass the London Money Market. We should get these reserves transferred to India as and when practicable at the earliest possible moment. There is no reason for keeping our large gold reserves in London. Con anyone seriously maintain that apart from some funds to be kept by the London branch of the Reserve Bank in London, India in view of her normal favourable balance of trade should keep a large gold reserve in London? With an effective gold standard, with the limitation of the rupee currency to meet the actual needs for that currency, with further addition to the volume of money being in the form of either gold coins or gold certificates, with a well organised banking system, with a reserve bank having sole control over currency and credit and with an effective discount rate policy, it is not necessary for India to keep large gold reserves abroad.

It is feared by the U.S.A. that if India adopts a gold standard she will cease purchasing silver. Whether India adopts a gold standard or not she has definitely decided to stop the purchase of silver for coinage. As regards India's demand of silver for non-monetary purposes she will not be out of market. So the fear of the U. S. A. is groundless.

To put the whole case of the practicability of an effective gold standard briefly.

THE CASE RESTATED.

No doubt we have a large amount of to-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

How Can He!

It is curious how the Press agencies under British influence in China do propaganda work for Britain keeping in tune with the developments in the political situation in China as it affects the British. Mr. Eugene Chen, we were told in earlier messages, was the one person with whom negotiations were possible, but when the British representative in Hankow found that the Canton Foreign Minister possessed nationalism of a type which could not accommodate itself with the British point of view, he at once fell from grace and the Press agencies have now discovered his antecedents. It is ascertained that when the European war broke out, he was a journalist connected with a well-known Peking paper and expressed in it the most extreme pro-German and anti-British views. But Reuter prefaces the announcement of this news with the remark that Mr. Eugene Chen, "although reported to have been born in a British possession" has long displayed hostility to Britain. How can he? The thing is preposterous, is it not? Fancy having the 'honour' of being born in a British possession and then becoming loyal to one's own country and her aspirations!

The British Touch.

Japan imitates her Imperially minded ally, Great Britain, in the language her statesmen adopt towards China. The British Press congratulates the British marines on their admirablee self-restraint in Chinese waters. The Japanese Foreign Minister tells the Diet that Japan would not interfere in China but that she intended to exercise patience in regard to the situation which had developed there. Baron Shidehara has no objection to the levying by China of surtaxes provided by the Washington Treaty but the rider he adds to this gracious concession robs it of all its value. He wants it to be reasonably certain that they could not be applied for the purposes of civil war or furthering private interests. But the whole claim of the Peking as well as the Canton Governments is that each of them has a right to collect its own customs revenue and apply it to the purpose it thinks best. What the foreign bond-holder can, according to them, demand is payment of his interest, not a voice in the allocation of such revenue, much less the right to collect them through his own Government, as the English bond-holders wish.

The Domes of Strife.

In asking the Viceroy to open the new Council House at Delhi Sir Bhupendranath Mitra is reported to have spoken in glowing terms about the size of the building, referring to the fact that it contained double the quantity of stone in Liverpool Cathedral and that its dome was nearly as wide as that over St. Paul's Cathedral. But the building at Delhi will not be the Dome of Peace, on the contrary it will be the Dome of Strife beginning its career in this direction the moment Sir Basil Blackett brings in his Currency Bill. The Viceroy in declaring the new Council House open said: "Our thought, upon its opening, should pass to that of which it is the visible and external sign." The reference to this "external sign" and to the "untoward expression of the set purpose of the British people" was rather unfortunate in that it reminded nationalist India very forcibly, indeed, that that huge pile of stone had no relation whatever to the question of satisfying the real internal demand for Home Rule which India makes. It was solely concerned with the external trappings.

Pertinent Advice.

People who welcome Mahatma Gandhi in his tours by presenting him addresses enjoy one great benefit in return. They receive some straight talk instead of the empty and formal thanks for having honoured him. There is a refreshing candour in Gandhiji's remarks, as the citizens of Gaya found out when he told them that he had not seen a more insanitary place than Gaya. What is true of Gaya is, unfortunately, but too true of several other places sacred to the Hindus as centres of worship. When the municipalities of these places like Gaya, which derive a large income from the thousands of pilgrims visiting them, cannot do anything for keeping them clean they show a sad lack of public spirit and of sense of duty. Gandhiji asked the members of the Municipality to keep the roads clean, themselves if necessary, without depending solely, on the sweepers. His remark, by the way, that they ought to adopt Western methods in whatever points they are worth adopting ought to silence the ignorant and prejudiced criticism of those who revile him as a force which tends to drag India backwards and to make her impervious to modern ideas.

(Continued in next column.)

"RECOGNITION."

A STUDY IN BRITISH ALTRUISM.

In February last the Chinese situation in regard to the long-continued boycott of British goods which was Canton's spirited reply to the economic war precipitated by the British Governor of Hongkong—was described by the British as "full of danger to Anglo-Chinese friendship especially in South China." Negotiations conducted by the Hongkong Government with the declared object of bringing this dangerous situation to an immediate end led to a "Settlement Offer" which did not, however, lead to a settlement. The "anxiety" of the British to bring about this settlement could not encompass the "recognition" of the Canton Government as a Republic. Hence the rejection of the offer by the Cantonese. The 'principle' on which the British wrecked their own offer has not yet been officially conceded; that is to say it has not been acknowledged by Treaty. No move in the direction of recognition has yet been taken but upto the moment of the coup at Hankow even Tory Papers were coming round to a virtual recognition of the Cantonese Government. The success of the Cantonese coup at Hankow has made that virtual recognition a fact. The British claim to be clean fighters. They hold aloft a "principle" and fight for it against those who oppose it. Let us see the principle on which the Settlement Offer of British Hongkong to Chinese Canton was defeate

On July 4th in reply to the American Consul General's refusal to "recognise" the Kuominatang, the Chinese People's Party of which Canton has long been the stronghold, Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, took occasion to remark that his Government had been established for ten years, and had unified territories larger than France and Italy combined, with a population of 60,000,000. And yet that was the Government the British and Americans refused to recognise. That was the proud principle on which their offer was wrecked. That was the principle for which, the British with their traditional cunning (they call the Asiatics cunning!) "pulled strings" everywhere in China and elsewhere to compound the Chinese nationalists. That was the principle for which they fraternised with the War-Lords of Northern China, set up puppets to rule in their stead, and generally did everything they could think of to break up the party of the late Dr. Sun. Finally they pushed their gunboats right up the Yangtse. But the Cantonese had their principle too. As far back as last February they were determined to fight for it to a finish. And they have done so with signal success. Theirs is a victory of Right over Might Britain may console herself on the heroic restraint of her Bluejackets, on having altruistically sacrificed China for a principle. The world knowing the facts will have its own opinions about British altruism.

To-day the Jingo papers in Britain with the exception of the "Times" are climbing down airily and condescendingly they are giving China her rights in theory and a certain grudging recognition. Of course they can parley and try to extenuate their guilt in the Chinese bloodshed and perhaps even justify themselves by journalistic doctoring of facts in th eeyes of their gullible countrymen, but they cannot deceive us. We know the British Imperialistic mind. We know its ways. We know its weakness for strength. Whether it is their sporting sense or their diplomatic sense—we would not like to say which since they are both suspect, both in somewhat bad odour with us—it is clear that they have climbed down. They have in characteristic fashion climbed down as gracefully as it can be done. They have tried to give a belated unofficial recognition to Nationalist China. But the climb-down coincides disconcertingly with the fact that the Chinese national army is a million strong.

A Good Lead.

In purchasing khaddar worth Rs. 11,000 the authorities of the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel have given a good lead to other public institutions and local bodies. We hope Gandhiji's appeal in the "Navajiwan" to other hospitals to follow the example set by the King Edward Memorial Hospital will find ready response. In buying khaddar these institutions will help the poorest of the poor, bring relief to the aged women who can spin and weave at home and gain a few annas a day, when work of any other kind is a physical impossibility for them, and they will spread by their action the spirit of Swadeshi, so sadly lacking still in the country, in spite of all the efforts which political leaders have been making in this direction. Khaddar, the purest symbol of Swadeshi, has come to stay. Let the action of the Edward Memorial Hospital authorities be an encouragement to all who wish for it a still more rapid progress.

DREDGER "KALU"

DIVERTED FROM BACK BAY TO HARBOUR.

AFTERMATH OF ACCIDENT TO "SIR GEORE LLOYD."

Consequent on the recent serious accident to the dredger "Sir George Lloyd", the Government of Bombay have decided to divert the dredger "Kalu" from Back Bay to the Harbour, where it will dredge during the rest of the current season in order to complete the wet filling of Block 7 before the end of May. This course involves postponing the completion of filling Block 1 from the middle of next season (1927-28) until May 1928, but will not cause delay in top dressing or developing Block 1. On the other hand, if the completion of wet filling in Block 7 is delayed beyond the present season, additional expense would be incurred.

AN AMAZING OVERSIGHT.

"TIMES" ON BACK BAY BUNGLE.

LONDON, January 19.

The "Times" in an editorial on the Back Bay report says: Unhappily as the Committee points out, the whole scheme was compromised by the inadequacy of Sir George Buchanan's estimate of cost. It is surprising that this most important factor was overlooked by the Government of Bombay, and by the responsible officers of the Government of India. The report properly describes as amazing the strange oversight, whereby nobody in the Government of India or the Government of Bombay observed, that the descriptions of the material to be dealt with by the dredger in the reports before them, and in the tenders offered by the firm which actually supplied the principal dredger not only differed but were contradictory. Nobody seems to have thought of making any preliminary examination of the bed of the harbour, and the Bombay Port Trust was never consulted with regard to the experience of its dredgers, nor were its reports studied, nor did any member of the Government of Bombay ask what this Trust who are the statutory owners of the seabed had to say to the scheme or anticipate that the Trust would stand upon their rights and restrict the dredging. Thus it is not too surprising an estimate that the completion of the scheme at the present rate of progress would treble the cost and quadruple the time of the original scheme —Reuter.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL'S VERDICT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Rabindra Mohan Kar Gupta and Kaliprasad Chakravarty, who were charged before the Special Tribunal, Alipore, in connection with the bomb find in Sukea Street a few days ago, were each sentenced to-day to seven years' transportation and two years' rigorous imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

COMMISSIONER'S OPINION.

The Commissioners in their judgment said that they considered whether the finding of arms in the suitcase containing bombshells in the room of the accused, was bona fide or whether there was anything in the suggestions of the accused that they were planted. The Commissioners were of opinion that the articles were found by the police in the room on their arrival and they could not have been introduced by the police. Considering all the circumstances of case the Commissioners were of opinion that there could be no doubt that the accused were jointly concealing those explosive substances in the room and that they were in joint possession of revolvers and cartridges and they therefore unanimously found both the accused guilty under section 4 Explosive Substances Act and 19 F Indian Arms Act. In the circumstances of the case they did not think it necessary to come to any finding with regard to the guilt of the accused under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. In passing the sentence the Commissioners observed that in view of the dangerous character of the bombshells found in the possession of the accused deterrent sentences were essential.—A. P.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE DEAD.

LONDON, January 19.

Brussels.—The death has occurred of Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold and widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. She lost her reason when her husband was shot by the Mexican Republicans in 1867.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

B. B. C. announces that Sir Frederick Whyte will talk from London studio tonight on the subject of "New Delhi".—Reuter.

M. C. C'S LEAD.

ASTILL'S BEST INNINGS

VISITORS SCORE 344.

MADRAS XI. First Innings .. 288
M. C. C. XI. First Innings .. 344

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Another very big crowd was present when the M.C.C. continued their play this morning, Wyatt (2) and Eckersley (5) resuming to the bowling of Gopalan and Ganapathy. The play was very quiet for the first 45 minutes, being in strong contrast to the quick run-getting of the opening pair of batsmen yesterday. After 30 minutes batting, exclusive of yesterday's ten minutes had brought out 20 on the board, Wyatt gave a catch in the slips off Gopalan, the ball going just out of Naidu's reach to the boundary. The Warwickshire amateur, who then had 15 out of 28, again reached the fence with perfectly timed leg-hook off Ganpathy and 50 went upon the telegraph, as a result of as many minutes, following a drive to ropes by the Lancashire player.

FIRST WICKET FALLS.

With 57 on board Ramaswamy provided the first change in bowling and Naidu himself relieved Gopalan four runs later. The ex-Cambridge man being repeatedly put away to the boundary, Naidu displaced him with Laxmanan after three overs, a change which seemed popular with the crowd. These changes however made not the least impression on the now well-set batsmen who continued to score very freely even against accurate good length bowling. Making no effort to force the pace at any time they got full face of the bat to every loose ball and were loudly cheered when now and then they steeped right in front of the wicket and turned the straight ball to the leg boundary. Eckersley, however, tried to do this once too often when with 47 out of 91 to his credit he completely missed a flighted ball from Ganapathy and gave that bowler a clear l.b.w. (91—1—47). Sandham was loudly cheered on leaving the pavilion, and soon afterwards the first century was signalled.

The game which had so far been dominated by the batsmen, then veered round in favour of the fielding side, Wyatt committing the same mistake as Eckersley and Sandham loosing his wicket for 13 runs. later, snapped in slips off Laxmanan. Wyatt was batting for an hour and three quarters and hit 5 fours in a faultless 55. Sandham, who was unable to break his recent spell of bad luck, seemed to be off colour and his failure caused much regret among the large crowd, who had hoped to see him off on easy playing pitch. Parsons and Brown then played out remaining 15 minutes before lunch, when the score was 151 for 3 wickets.

Then Astill and Geary took a measure of the tired bowling. Hitting with remarkable vigour the Leicestershire pair had brought their scores to 43 including eight and nine fours respectively, when the second adjournment was made with a total at 281 for 7 wickets.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

When the game was re-started the M. C. C. passed the Indian score of 238 with loss of only 3 more wickets. Parsons who was batting in a forceful style was bowled by Naidu. After tea Baliah was called upon to support the attack on resumption, but this change caused so much barracking that Naidu soon displaced him with Laxmanan. Neither Astill nor Geary appeared to be bothered by the bowling however, and after adding 67 runs for eight wickets in just over an hour Astill got himself run out in trying to snatch a third run. Kanikam threw the ball from deep field so accurately that Sivashankaran had no difficulty in breaking the wicket with Astill well out of the crease. His 54 is Astill's best innings of the tour. Meanwhile Geary had been availing himself of every opportunity of increasing his score, cutting and driving with much more vigour than elegance. He and Constable enjoyed themselves thoroughly before the latter had, to go, stylishly taken in slips off Gopalan and in the same over the last named bowler brought the innings to a close by bowling Mercer.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Wyatt, l-b-w, b Laxmanan.	35
Eckersley, l-b-w, b Ganpathy	47
Sandham, c V. Ramanjulu, b Laxmanan	17
Brown, b Ganpathy	30
Parsons, c Sivasankaran, b Naidu	42
Tate, c Yoganathan, b Gopalan	24
Earle, c Md. Hussain, b Goppalan	9
Astill, run out	54
Constable, c Ramswamy, b Gopalan	15
Mercer, B. Gopalan	1
Geary, not out	39
Extras	11
Total	344

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Gopalan	22	5	4	87
Ganpathy	36.	9	2	80
Ramswamy	5	1	0	19
Naidu	12	3	1	23
Laxmanan	34	5	2	105
V. Ramanjulu	1	0	0	2
Baliah	4	1	0	17

£10,000 FUND FOR LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

A fund of £10,000 to enable young men and women between the ages of twenty and thirty to go abroad to study industrial, social or educational conditions of interest to Co-operative or Labour movements is provided by the will of Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, the former Liberal Minister for Education. —B.O.W.

MOVE TOWARDS A COALITION.

SWEARING-IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

ASSEMBLY IN SESSIONS.

The third Legislative Assembly under the Reformed Constitution met on Wednesday and the business was confined to swearing-in of the members.

On the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, the House agreed to elect members to the Standing Finance Committee and on a similar motion by Sir Charles Innes consented to elect members to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways.

Soon after the Assembly rose, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and others decided to form a Coalition within the Assembly.

An attempt is being made to revive the old Independent party and Mr. Jinnah is authorised to negotiate with Pandit Motilal and Malaviya regarding its coalition.

It is understood that Mr. Patel's re-election will be unanimous and uncontested according to Parliamentary practice.

MR. PATEL'S RE-ELECTION CERTAIN.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, January 19.

Members of the Legislative Assembly met at 11 a.m. this morning in the Assembly Chamber, Mr. Ratnaswamy was selected Chairman of the House till the Assembly members elect their President to morrow. Then members were sworn in. All prominent members were present and one could easily spot out. Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Patel, M. R. Jayakar, Jinnah, Haji, B. Das, Neogy, Goswamy, Rangaswamy, Iyengar, K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Kelkar, Birla, Jamnadas Mehta, Kaburuddin, Ahmed, Shumugan Chetty, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Motilal, Sir Victor Sassoon, and Sir P. Thakurdas. About seven Swarajists were in khaddar but not all the Swarajists, so one could not say of the Swarajists present on the floor of the House that they have "gone khaddar." Can this fact be one of any significance—at least as a straw in the path of the blowing wind? More of this anon.

After all members present had been sworn in, by 12-15 the Assembly proceeded with the election of the Standing Finance Committee, the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, and the Committee on Public Accounts. The respective motions in this connection were moved by Hon. Sir Blackett, and Hon. Sir Innes. The Chairman announced that nomination would be received till Thursday, and on Friday election would take place.

The Assembly then adjourned.

It meets to-morrow for the election of President.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

FORMATION OF A COALITION PARTY IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Third Legislative Assembly under the Reformed Constitution met at eleven o'clock, this morning in the Council Horse It was a fairly full house with over 100 members present. Mr. Ratnaswamy, ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, was in the chair. To-day's business was confined to swearing-in of the members. Before the appointed time a large number of members exchanged greetings and either made fresh acquaintances or renewed old ones. The bisitors' gallery was thinly occupied.

The seating arrangements were made without party considerations, and the front benches were occupied, besides six officials, by Dr. Macphail, Sir Walter Wilson, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and two new members from Behar.

Punctually at eleven o'clock Mr. Graham, Secretary to the Assembly, read to the House, all members standing, the message from the Governor-General nominating Mr. Ratnaswamy, Chairman till the election of the President. Mr. Ratnaswamy then ascended the Chair and bowed.

The Chairman said that, in order that the Assembly may be constituted, members would be sworn in. He himself first took the oath of allegiance and others followed him one after another. No cheers or demonstration of any kind was indulged in, as prominent members were sworn in. It was only when Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed advanced to take the oath that the monotony of the proceedings was relieved by cheers and laughter.

After the ceremony of taking the oath which occupied more than an hour was over, the Assembly agreed, on the motion of Sir Basil Blackett, to elect members not exceeding fourteen to the Standing Finance Committee and, on a similar motion by Sir Charles Innes, to elect members not exceding eleven to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. The nominations for these committees will be received by to-morrow and the election will take place on the 21st.

Finally the house agreed to elect eight members for the Public Accounts Committee

TOUR OF THE GALLERIES.

As the Assembly was proceeding with the business of the day, Sir Alexander Muddiman, leader of the House and Sir Herbert Baker visited the Press Gallery which, following the House of Commons practice, is above the chair. Sir Alexander was particularly interested in finding out whether speakers could be heard distinctly in the gallery.

Sir Herbert Baker was making a tour of the galleries, noticing how in practice the Chamber he had planned was working.

A feature of the Chamber is that three clocks are prominently walled so that every speaker will be facing the clock to remind him that "the sands of time are running faster" than perhaps his eloquence. The Assembly sat to-day for an hour and a quarter and adjourned till to-morrow when the election of Mr. Patel as President will take place.

NEW PARTY IN ASSEMBLY.

Soon after the Assembly rose to-day Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, and others of their school of thought met and decided to form a coalition to be called the Nationalist Party with Lala Lajpat Rai as President, Mr. Jayakar, vice-President, Mr. Birla, Treasurer and Mr. Hirdaya Nath Kunzru as Secretary. This will include Independent Congressmen, the Responsivists and their sympathisers. Rules are being drawn up.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR. PATEL'S RE-ELECTION TO BE UNCONTESTED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

As no other member has been proposed Mr. V. J. Patel's re-election tomorrow as President of the Legislative Assembly will be unanimous and uncontested. Thus the House of Commons convention has been observed.

Mr. V. J. Patel whose election to-morrow will be uncontested, has been proposed by Pandit Nehru, Mr. Neogy, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Abdoolla Haroon and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, and seconded respectively, by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. B. Das, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Dakhan, and Mr. Haji Kassim.—A. P.

REVIVING THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

MR. JINNAH TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

At the invitation of Mr. Jinnah some members of the old Independent Party and some new members of the Assembly and sympathisers numbering sixteen in all met at Western Hotel this evening, and discussed the question of reviving the Independent Party. It was resolved that Mr. Jinnah be authorised to conduct negotiations both with Pandit Malaviya's party and Pandit Motilal's party with a view to a coalition with either, and report the results two days later, when the question of forming a separate Independent Party or of merging themselves in some other would be finally considered. Those present at the meeting included Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Rajah Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Mr. S. N. Haji, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub and Mr. Das. The last-named has already signified his intention of joining Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party.—A. P.

COALITION IN ASSEMBLY.

WHO WILL BE DY. PRESIDENT

DELHI, Jan. 18.

About twenty members of the Assembly who besides Independents, Congressmen and Responsivists included some non-party men met at the invitation of Pandit Malaviya at his residence in Windsor Place this evening to consider the question of the formation of a coalition between these groups. After some discussion the matter was deferred and it was agreed that in the meantime rules and the policy and programme of the coalition be drawn up to enable them to judge of the extent to which co-operation on a common party platform could be secured. Opinion was expressed that the rules should be so devised as to enable Muslim members to join the party as they were anxious not to lend colour to the suggestion that they were for forming a Hindu group.

About sixteen Muslim members of the Assembly, it is understood, met this evening at the invitation of Mr. Mohamed Yakub. Mr. Jinnah was among them. The only question considered was the nomination of Muslim to contest the Deputy Presidentship. The names of Maulana Mohamed Yakub, Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Shah Nawaz and Nawab Ismael were put forward and further discussion was adjourned till the 24th.

The Congress Party formally met to-day. About fifteen members including Pundit Motilal and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar were present. The party meets again to-morrow when its attitude on the question of the election of the Deputy President will be discussed. It may be mentioned that all these party meetings also discussed the question of presidential election and all decided to vote for Mr. Patel whose election may thus be expected to be unanimous.—A. P.

NEW NAME FOR SWARAJ PARTY.

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Swarajist M. L. A.'s met at the Western Hotel this evening. It is understood the meeting appointed a sub-committee of three, Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar, Mr. Naidu and Mr. Goswami to revise party rules. It was also agreed that Mr. V. J. Patel's candidature should be supported by the party. The Party will hereafter call itself the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. The meeting stands adjourned till to-morrow, when names will be suggested for the Finance and Public Accounts Committees.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS.

RELEASE OF DETENUES.

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Among other resolutions put on ballot for discussion of 3rd February is one for the release of political prisoners, a motion by Mr. S. N. Haji for enquiry into the rights of the Jain community on the famous Shatrunjaya hills and the approaches to them. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru has given notice of a resolution for the separation of the judicial from executive functions. Mr. K. C. Neogy has a motion for scrapping the criminal law in respect of offences against women while Sir Hari Singh Gour is as keen as ever on the resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court. As regards the controversial questions from Government side, opinion has not yet crystallised on either the Steel Protection Bill or the Currency Bill. The parties, being now engaged in the re-arrangement of their respective positions have not been able to give active consideration to either of these measures.

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah of Madras who was nominated as an official member to the Legislative Assembly is not coming and in his place Mr. R. Littlehailes who came a few days ago to attend the Conference of Directors of Public Instruction has been selected.—A. P.

GAYA MUNICIPALITY.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

ADVICE TO CORPORATORS.

GAYA, Jan. 18.

Mr. Gandhi received an address of welcome from the Municipality and the District Board. Replying Mr. Gandhi said he had not seen a more insanitary place than Gaya where pilgrims flocked in large numbers. He advised the municipal members to clear the roads themselves if necessary, without depending solely on the sweepers. They ought to adopt Western methods in whatever points they were worth copying. Glasgow and Birmingham, which were very unclean towns before, were made ideal cities by the efforts of their citizens.—A.P.

GOLD EMBARGO TO BE RAISED.

JAPANESE GOVT'S. DECISION.

LONDON, January 19.

Tokio.—The Minister of Finance announced the Diet that Government were preparing to raise the gold embargo soon. —Reuter.

TURKEY AND U. S. A.

LAUSANNE TREATY REJECTED BY LATTER.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Washington.—The Senate in the so-called Executive Session rejected the Lausanne Treaty re-establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with Turkey. The Administration Whips failed to get the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification. —Reuter.

FATE OF MADRAS MINISTRY.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESSMEN.

MR. SAMBAMURTY DISSATISFIED WITH GAUHATI DECISION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SITANAGARAM, Jan. 14.

The Gauhati Congress decisions have not been able to satisfy any section of the Andhra public. In my last letter, I have clearly shown how the nationalist press in Andhradesa is anxious for unity in the Congress and has expressed its general disappointment at the failure of the Congress to bring about unity between the Swarajists and the Responsivists. Even the extremist section in Andhra, by no means insignificant, led by Mr. B. Sambamurty of Cocanada is not satisfied either. Mr. Sambamurty it may be remembered in this connection, moved the complete independence resolution at Gauhati, and played a conspicuous part in the deliberations of the Congress, representing the extreme Left wing. In a public meeting held at Cocanada Mr. Sambamurty deplored the failure of the Congress to tackle the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, and he was emphatically of opinion that Satyagraha was the best remedy for the solution of this knotty problem, as for the solution of so many other problems. He deprecated the tendency he noticed among the leaders at Gauhati, to hide their real opinions regarding the Hindu-Muslim question; they were afraid of plain speaking lest the susceptibilities of either section be offended.

CONGRESSMEN AND INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

In view of the resolution passed at Gauhati, urging on the Swarajist Congressmen in the Legislatures to throw out every Ministry that might be formed, there has been much speculation in these parts, as to the attitude of the Congress party in the Madras Legislative Council, towards the existing Independet Ministry. Naturally, therefore, all eyes were turned to the Congress party meeting of the 8th and 9th instant at Madras, at the residence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President. But the meeting has come and gone, and not a thought appears to have been bestowed on the question of throwing out the Independent Ministry. Thus the Congress resolution was set at nought in the very presence, nay under, the immediate guidance of the distinguished President of the Congress himself, Mr. S. Satyamurty, who was the loudest in supporting the resolution at Gauhati, was present at the meeting, as a candidate for the leadership of the party but was, of course, defeated (which fact, your Madras Correspondent failed to mention in his report of the Congress party meeting) was silent as regards the question of throwing out the Ministry. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the Cnogress, who characterised the support of Benani Ministers as deception, at Gauhati, was also present at the meeting, and so Mr. Prakasam.

CONGRESS PARTY'S SILENCE.

There is a general feeling of resentment at this silence of the Congress party on this Council matter, and a resolution protesting against this lapse of the party, and urging on the party in the Legislature to take immediate action in the matter was given notice of, by two members of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, to be moved at the meeting of the said committee on the 22nd instant at Gauhati. It should be noted here that there are deeper currents underneath than what appears on the surface. The Independent Party in the Madras Legislature consists of about thirty members and together with the nominateds who number 30, they form a total strength of 60, (i.e, less than half) in a Council whose strength is 128. It is clear, therefore, that the Independent Ministry cannot run smoothly, unless it is backed by either the Justice or Congress party, those being the other two elected parties in the Council. The Independents openly refused to have any understanding with the Justicites, and formed the Ministry quite independently of the Justicites. Now Mr. Rangachari, the ex. M.L.A., by no means an irresponsible gentleman, openly made a statement in the Press that "I know the present Ministry has the moral support of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar." Hence the platitudes of Mr. Satyamurty as to the question, that it was entirely their concern to decide, when and how to put the Congress resolution to practice, and others have to wait and see, perhaps till doomsday. This is the ultra-loyalty of our Madras stalwarts of the Congress, to that national institution, and in the face of this open defiance of the Congress resolutions by no less a person than the president of the Congress himself, their talk of mandates and discipline is mere moonshine. Andhradesa deeply resents this sort of dallying with the innocent public. It is time that the public of other provinces should understand, once for all, the fraud practised at Madras, in the name of the Congress.

BENGAL MINISTERS TO BE APPOINTED TODAY?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Lord Lytton who is now at Berhampore returns to Calcutta on Wednesday night and an announcement regarding the appointment of ministers may be expected on Thursday.—A. P.

"LONG ARM HESITATES TO STRIKE."

BRITISH CLIMB-DOWN IN CHINA.

CHINESE OFFICIALS TO COLLECT SUR-TAXES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Commissioner of Customs interviewed by Reuter stated that maritime customs officials had nothing to do with the collection of surtaxes mentioned in message of 18th January. He believed that these would be collected by officials appointed by Sun Chuan Fang who is understood to have established a separate office in Bank of China, which is the customs collecting bank. —Reuter.

2 1-2 P. C. SURTAXES NOT TO BE COLLECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Peking.—It is understood that Sir Francis Agien Inspector-General Martume Customs, China, has ordered the Customs Commissioners not to collect 2 1|2 per cent surtaxes mentioned in the message of 17th January.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND LEVY OF SUR-TAXES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Tokio.—In the Diet, to-day, Shidehara stated that Japan had no objection to the levying of sur-taxes provided by the Washington Treaty if they were reasonably certain that such additional customs revenue would not be applied for the purposes of civil war or appropriated for private uses of factions.—Reuter.

AMERICANS DEPART FROM CHINA.

FOOCHOW, Jan. 19.

Fifty-nine American missionary women and children have left for Manila.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISERS FOR CHINA.

MALTA, Jan. 19.

First cruiser squadron except Dauntless left for Shanghai this morning and was given very hearty send off by His Majesty's ships in harbour crews of which cheered lustely.—Reuter.

"NOT A WAR-LIKE ACT."

LONDON, Jan. 19.

1,000 marines from Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth mentioned earlier, have been warned to be in readiness to proceed to the Far East. They will probably sail next week. It is officially emphasised that they are proceeding to China purely to defend British life and property, and their despatch is no way a war-like act.

The Cruisers "Frobisher," Delhi", "Danae" and "Dragon" will proceed from Malta, to-day, for China, and their duty will also be to protect British rights and property. The hospitalship "Maine" is accompanying the Cruisers for the purpose of treating members of the crews who may fall ill. "Dauntless" will not leaves Malta for China till the middle of February.—Reuter.

REFITTING OF LINERS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Union Castle liners "Kinfauns" and "Kildonan" which have been held up for several months at Southampton are being fitted out for immediate use for the conveyance of troops to China. It is understood that "Kildonan" will sail on 26th January and "Kinfauns" on 29th January.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

MILITARY MEASURES ONLY PRECAUTIONARY.

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

It is understood that the decisions at yesterday's Cabinet meeting marked no new departure in British policy in China, but authorised the British representatives to apply in detail to the present situation the broad principles which have actuated the British policy since the Washington Conference of 1922. These principles are:—Firstly, conciliation towards the Chinese and, secondly, protection of British lives and interests in China. In recent months, they have been frequently and publicly enunciated notably in Sir Miles Lampson's statement in London to the China Association last October and in the British memorandum issued last month.

It has been made clear that the British Government sympathises with the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese nationalists and desires them to be considered in a spirit of mutual conciliation. Any naval and military measures that may be taken do not, therefore, imply aggression, but are purely precautionary.—B. O. W.

LIMIT TO BRITISH CONCESSIONS.

"OLIVE BRANCH, BUT NO NONSENSE."

LONDON, January 19.

The latest development in the British policy towards China, which may be defined as "olive branch but no nonsense" is generally approved by the newspapers which warn Chen that there is a limit to the concessions which Britain can be expected to make, but they emphasise that the situation does not warrant the alarmist interpretation, inasmuch as Britain still holds out her hand to China, sympathises with the Nationalist aspirations and is still anxious to negotiate regarding the concessions, but accepts the fundamental responsibility of protecting the lives and property of her subjects in China, whether jeopardised by the avowed Nationalists or hosts of fanatics and bandits, whom the commentators are reluctant to believe Chen is able to control. Moreover the British commanders in China have been instructed to limit their activities to purely defensive measures. Newspapers, with varying degrees of certainty, profess to learn that Britain has been assured of the co-operation of other Powers; but they unanimously assert that Great Britain should shoulder her responsibilities, regardless of the action of others.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"Daily Telegraph" says: The Canton Government have unchained the devil that is hopelessly beyond their control but it is satisfactory to record that the British Government has firmly grasped this fact with all its implications.

"Morning Post" rejoices that the Government intends to defend its subjects and interests in Shanghai and is confident that Britain will have co-operation of her old Allies Japan.

"Daily Express" whose policy normally is one of concentration on the British Empire and the abandonment of embarrassing foreign commitments, to-day, warns Chen that the British will not yield to violence and says that cessation of that is essential preliminary to negotiations.

"Daily News," however, is apprehention" will have effect exactly opposite sive that the "spectacular demonstra" what is intended, but all commentators agree that the next word rests with Chen. —Reuter's Special Service.

WILL BRITAIN SHARE IN DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI?

CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER'S COMMENTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

Newspapers consider that the last doubt has been removed that Government means to take its share in the defence of Shanghai, should it become necessary. The "Yorkshire Post," a Conservatibe newspaper, says: "In the instructions sent to the British representatives, it will doubtless be made clear that we have no desire to interfere in Chinese affairs or to take sides for or against any of the elements competing for the control of the country or of its most important sources of revenue But we are determined, if necessary, to defend our nationals in Shanghai and our legitimate interests in China from assaults which are openly inspired, and even directed, by the enemies of this country.

The arrangements legally in force as between China and the rest of the world may need revision and the British Government have shown that they are perfectly willing to discuss, in a most friendly spirit, modifications and improvements in the existing Treaty relationships, so soon as they are presented in a proper form by the authorities who can reasonably claim to represent the Chinese people. They will not submit to alterations prompted by an avowed enemy of this country and backed by threats of violence. Some demonstration is due in the East, sufficient to carry conviction that, however great and consistent our moderation, however anxious we may be to set no stone open enemies of all may be to set no stone in the path of genuine and reputable naional ambitions, yet open enemies of Great Britain have still to reckon with the long arm which hesitates to strike, but is ready to defend British nationals and the British rights, if need be, by force of arms.—B. O. W.

NO SURRENDER TO VIOLENCE

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

Regarding the situation in China, it is understood that while, the British Government are prepared to negotiate with the Chinese to any reasonable extent on a liberal basis, they are not prepared to surrender to violence. So far as Shanghai is concerned the view generally taken here and strongly held is that 50,000 foreign residents who have settled in Shanghai under the guarantee of treaties which have existed for so many years, are fully entitled to complete protection of their lives and interests.—B. O. W.

SIR DOUGLAS HOGG ON CHINESE SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A Ministerial definition of the Government's attitude towards China was given in a speech in London by Sir Douglas Hogg, regretting that some Chinese had not received liberal and generous policy towards the Chinese Nation laid down in the British memorandum in the spirit in which the British proposals were drafted. He declared that Britain remained conciliatory notwithstanding the incidents at Hankow. He hoped that the British invitation to negotiate would be accepted when the Chinese would not find as ungenerous or unreasonable. But if the Chinese, encouraged by our forbearance at Hankow, attempted forcibly to regain the concessions which might well be re-arranged by negotiations or if they were unable or unwilling to protect British lives in China, it would be the Government's paramount duty to protect the liberties of our people lawfully carrying on avocations in a country in which they were legally installed". (Cheers). Sir Douglas Hogg alluded to 16,000 Britishers and many millions worth of British property in Shanghai which Government would protect at all costs if the Chinese authorities refused to safeguard British lives and interests. That would conceivably involve grave consequences, and remote though he hoped such possibility to be, he thought it was his duty to speak on it.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

GERMANY TO BE RE-ADMITTED.

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association, it was agreed, in view of the re-admission of Germany to the International Federation, to remove the prohibition against German players competing in the open tournaments in Great Britain, and against the British players competing in Germany.

Similar action was taken in regard to Turkey and Bulgaria. It was agreed to inform the United States Lawn Tennis Association that Great Britain favoured Germany being allowed to compete in the Davis Cup.—B. O. W.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY EVOLUTION.

ENGLISHMAN'S INVENTION.

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

An Englishman employed by the Marconi Company has invented a new method of telegraphic transmission which is regarded as significant in the evolution of wireless telegraphy and which, it is claimed, will dispense with the keyboard operator, reduce the possibility of error and save time and money.—B. O. W.

SERIOUS AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Malta.—Lieutenants G. O. Owen Jones and E. Chafe, the leading telegraphist Mr. G. W. Burton, and the Air Officer Flight Lieutenant C. F. Brewerton, the first three attached to His Majesty's air-craft carrier "Eagle", have been killed, when the aeroplane in which they were flying made a forced landing, and struck against the cliffs of Calafrana and crushed into sea. Their bodies have hitherto not been recovered.—Reuter.

ITALY AND OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Geneva.—In the course of the Opium Commission, Sgr. Cavazzoni stated that Italy was ready to adopt the necessary measures to enforce the Hague Convention of 1912.—Reuter.

LAHORE'S NEW PUISNE JUDGES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointments of Mr. James Addison and Mr. Bakshi Tekchand as Puisne Judges of the High Court of Lahore.—Reuter.

MONETARY REFORM IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

ken rupee currency, but of this large amount only 25 crores are more than necessary. If we want to withdraw this amount we can do so. If this amount is offered for conversion into gold we have enough gold reserves (75 millions) to meet the demand. (Redundancy of currency to the extent of 25 crores is not admitted by some.) Anyhow these 25 crores do not present much difficulty. But can we undertake the obligation to convert the rupee currency into gold. If our rupee currency (apart from the excess of 25 crores) is just sufficient to meet our needs which are increasing from year to year, there is no danger of rupees being tendered for conversion into gold, for the community wants this much circulating money. Hence undertaking of this obligation does not impose upon the authority any risk. Again people will not tender rupees to get gold to non-monetary purposes because they can have it in any quantity in the market. In case of an adverse balance—if other expedients fail to restore the balance—rupees will be tendered for conversion into gold if this obligation is undertaken. But the nature and the extent of this liability is well conditioned by the possible amount of an adverse balance and by the possible contraction of currency in a country. There is a limit beyond which contraction cannot easily go because compensatory forces come into operation and the trade equilibrium is restored. And this amount we can easily fix in the light of the evidence before the Commission at 20 to 25 crores of rupees. It is admitted both by Sir Basil and the Commission that we have more than enough resources to meet this liability. So we can safely undertake this obligation. But if it is feared that undertaking of this obligation may land us into difficulties we can rest satisfied for the present if Government or the Currency Authority undertakes the obligation to give gold only for external purposes and that also in a definite sum. It is desirable to accept even this cautious condition because in actual practice it is not going to make any difference. Firstly we have normally a balance of trade in our favour, and so there is no necessity to export gold. Secondly if there is an adverse balance it can be corrected by an effective discount rate policy. And thirdly if the rupee currency is not more than necessary, the amount which will be tendered will be small. For internal purposes it does not make any difference because if our rupee currency is just sufficient to meet our needs, the question of its being tendered in a large amount for getting gold does not arise because any withdrawal from this amount will at once bring compensatory forces into operation and will correct the balance of trade in no time. As a matter of fact when the Commission recommended that the Currency authority should undertake an obligation to give gold bullion if a definite quantity for the rupee currency the suggestion was based on an appreciation of this fact.

GOLD STANDARD PRACTICABLE.

It is abundantly clear that a gold standard—a gold Currency Standard (this does not mean that the whole currency should consist of gold coins) is practicable. The Commission rejected the proposal for a gold standard because it thought that its adoption will involve India into dangers and risks which she should not take and that she would upset the world's gold and silver markets, create scarcity of gold, contraction of credit, depression and unemployment and that she will prevent the process of rehabilitation on the Continent of Europe. We have seen that all these dangers and risks are misconceived, and that India can adopt a gold standard without running those risks and creating those consequences conjured up by the Commission. The Commission has definitely expressed itself in favour of a gold standard, and it has not recommended it only on the grounds of practical difficulties. Sir Basil takes his stand on the arguments of the Commission. I have met their arguments, by the line of action suggested above. Sir Basil suggested an alternative scheme—gold bullion standard—on a definite assumption that for "some reason or other" a gold standard was not to be recommended for India. If that which is best is practicable there is no use in going in for the second best which is suggested on the assumption that the first was not available or practicable.

CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS.

Let us proceed on the following lines:

1. Keep the rupee in status quo.
2. Stop further coinage of rupees.
3. An Indian gold coin (of the same weight and fineness as the Sovereign which is already an unlimited legal tender for India) should be declared the standard coin of India and a free mint for the coinage of gold should be thrown open in Bombay.
4. As soon as possible to transfer India's gold reserves from England to India.
5. The existing sterling securities in the Currency Reserve should not be frittered away.

All further additions to the volume of money should be either in the form of gold coins or gold certificates—preferably gold certificates.

With the adoption of a definite gold coin as the standard monetary unit of India, and with a mind open to the free coinage of gold, most of our difficulties will be removed. This measure will secure for us both stability of exchange and stability of prices. It is urged that stability of exchange is most essential. Now it is this very stability which is secured by an effective gold standard. Sir Basil says "in normal times comparative stability of prices with fluctuations limited in extent and in range and above all in rapidity has been proved to be not incompatible with a stable exchange in terms of gold and general consensus of the modern world seems still to take the conservative view that to aim at stability of exchange on the gold standard is the course least open to objection."

MOBILISE HOARDED GOLD.

The Currency Commission laid down certain fundamental conditions for a sound system of currency in India when it observed that "without certainty and simplicity in the system there will never be in India confidence in the stability of the currency and without confidence in the stability of currency the uninstructed public will never be weaned from those uneconomic habits of hoarding and that disinclination to investment which are now the most serious obstacles to the progress of the nation." This statement is true. We want certainty and simplicity in the system with a view to create confidence in the minds of the people. The only system that satisfies these requirements of certainty and simplicity is the gold currency standard. If we inspire confidence in the minds of the people, we can stop the idle and unproductive use of gold. We want to check the hoarding habits and we want to direct the idle unproductive savings into productive channels. One is distressed to witness the criminal waste of India's capital resources. If only we can get the dormant and unproductive capital transferred into active and productive channels we can start on a vigorous, active and forward policy of industrial development which is so much desired by all of us. Without increasing our national dividend it is not possible for us to make progress. We do not want the unproductive and wasteful use of gold. It is for this reason that we want a gold standard By allowing gold coins into circulation in the beginning (the coins in actual circulation will be wasteful in a sense) we are going to create confidence and going to get an enormous quantity of gold transferred from uproductive and wasteful use into productive and useful channels. If India is to be denied a gold standard only on the ground that any gold coins which will be put into circulation in the beginning will be wasteful and unproductive, it is a policy of penny wise and pound foolish. In the larger interests of the world, to economise the use of gold, to get all possible gold resources concentrated in banks it is necessary that India should be immediately allowed to adopt a gold standard. It would be strange if it were not true that for the avoidance of those very disturbances and risks to the world which led the Commission to reject the proposal of a gold standard for India, an introduction of a gold standard in India is essential.

INAUGUEATE THE NEW ERA.

India does not eat gold. She hoards gold because in the absence of a sound monetary system, she finds that the safest method of putting her savings is to keep them in gold. If you convince the people that their savings are safe with the banks they will keep them there. The greatest need of India is industrial equipment on modern lines. She possesses enough gold to purchase it. European countries want gold and they have this equipment for sale. Now if we can persuade the people of India—by convincing them through the introduction of a gold standard—to part with their gold or to accept industrial equipment in place of gold, it will be beneficial to both the parties. In short we want a sound monetary system which can secure for us not merely stability of exchange but also stability of prices. This system is admittedly an effective gold standard. To-day it is practicable in India. It is this system alone which will cure the hoarding habits of the people and will discourage disinclination to investment. It is the only system which is certain, stable and visible to the masses. Really and truly, the proper solution for our exchange, currency and banking difficulties lies in the adoption of a gold standard. We do not want gold to be used largely and appreciably in active circulation, but we want to achieve this object not by compulsion but by persuation, education and conviction.

NOW OR NEVER.

There are no grave risks, no serious dangers, and no insuperable difficulties in introducing a gold standard at present if only the problem is approached in a dispassionate and sympathetic spirit without any preconceived notions and prejudices. Now or never.

FINED RS 1500 FOR OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The Sessions Judge, Lahore, heard the appeal of Ghulam Mahomed Khadam, ex-editor of the Urdu dailay "Siyasat" against five convictions and sentences of fine of Rs. 300 on each, thus aggregating to Rs. 1,500, under Section 292, I.P.C., for publishing an obscene advertisement. For the appellant it was contended that he had already been fined Rs. 500 for the same advertisement and that no exception had been taken to it by any responsible department during a period of four months that the alleged obscene advertisement was published in consecutive issues. The public prosecutor urged that this constituted no legal justification and that the appellant went on at his own risk and on his own responsibility. The court has reserved orders.—A.P.

INDIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED AT JOHANNESBURG.

TRIBUTE TO UNION MINISTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Johannesburg.—After warm receptions at Natal the Indian Delegation was cordially welcomed here to-day. Sir Mahomed Habibullah spoke of the kindly treatment they had received and specially paid tribute to the Union Ministers.—Reuter.

IN AID OF SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS DONATE £ 500.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Johannesburg.—The Transval Indian Society has presented Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri with acheque of £500 for the benefit of the Servants of India Society.

The Delegation has left for Lourenco Marques.—Reuter.

NEW COLLEGE OF DEFENCE.

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

There assembled for the first time to-day the new College of Defence set up at the instigation of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The object of the formation of the College is to train officers and civilian officials of the three services—Navy, Army and the Air Force—in the broadest aspects of strategy. These men would have a vital part to play in any organisation put in motion on mobilisation. There are thirty places in the College and twelve are being reserved for officers from the Dominions.

The subjects studied will be naval and military history, political influences, strategy, economics, supplies, Imperial wireless communication and so forth. The results aimed at is the creation of a combined General Staff for the Empire. The Commandant of the College will be furnished every two years by the respective services. The first commandant is Vic-Admiral Sir Hubert Richmond.—B.O.W.

SAKLATWALA'S PROGRAMME IN GUJARAT

SURAT.

THURSDAY, 20TH.
Public reception at 10.30 a.m.
Public meeting in the evening.

AHMEDABAD.

FRIDAY, 21ST.
Arrival 6.30 a.m.
Reception at Station.
Immediately goes to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram.
Visit to Mill quarters in the noon visit to Labour Union.
Public meeting in the evening.

SATURDAY, 22ND.
Visit to Mills' Labourers houses, hospitals and schools.
Public Lecture in the evening.

SUNDAY, 23RD.
Labour meeting in the morning.
Noon: Talk with mill-owners.
Evening: Lecture and tea party.

BRITISH DELEGATION GOES TO MALTA

RUGBY, Jan. 17.

A delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association will leave London to-morrow for Malta in response to the invitation of the branch of the Association there. Travelling by train to Syracuse the members will proceed thence to the island in the British warship "Bryony." The delegation includes Lord Peel, First Commissioner of Works who is the Chairman, Mr. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade and five other Conservative members of Parliament, four Labourites and one Liberal.—B.O.W.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

"Suicide when of unsound mind" was the verdict at the inquest on Mr. S. F. Stainer. Mr. Stainer's step-father, giving evidence, said that Mr. Stainer was staying in Osborne House, and was suffering from nervous exhaustion. He had been ill in the Malay States, and was sent to Burma and from there home. He was very abstemious and was in love with a girl living at Osborne. But witness and the deceased had decided that marriage was undesirable. The deceased was not in financial difficulties. A telegram found on Mr. Stainer's body with the words "All is over" was addressed to the girl in question.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF MINERS' RETURN TO WORK.

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

A fall in the price of domestic coal following the return to work of miners in Great Britain is reflecting in the reduction of cost of living during December. On January 1st it was approximately 75 per cent. above the level of July 1914, compared with 79 per cent. one month earlier.—B. O. W.

GHATKOPER SARVANJANIK JIVDAYA.

GOVERNOR PAYS VISIT.

Another function that Hi sExcellency the Governor of Bombay performed on Tuesday at Ghatkoper, besides that of opening the camping ground of Municipal scouts was the paying of a visit to the well-known humanitarian association, the Ghat-Koper Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata, which ever since its inception in 1923 is doing very great humanitarian work in saving serviceable milch cattle from butchers' knives, in Bombay and suburbs, account of the reports of which were recently published in these columns.

AIMS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In an address read on the occasion of the Governor's visit it was stated:—"We propose now to devote our energies more particularly in the direction of improving the breed by scientific selection and dairying. This last will supply milk to Ghatkopar and also to Bombay City. We hope that our success in this direction will reduce the requirements of milch cattle in the City itself, and consequently the numbers going to the slaughter house will also be diminished as the high cost of feeding and rent in the City makes it impossible to maintain dry animals. The best animals are brought to the City only to be slaughtered after one perid of milking and this is an enormous drain on the cattle wealth of the country.

"This institution of ours with the co-operation of Government and the public hopes to reduce, if not to stop, the terrible loss to the country by starting a scheme for the supply of pure cheap milk to Bombay and its suburbs and by breeding stock.

"We are aware of the very great interest that Your Excellency's Government take in the improvement of the breed of cattle and in the provision of a pure milk supply. We hope that along with other Gauraksh institutions we also shall get the benefit of the schemo which was started some years ago, which while refaining from undue interference with the work of an institution, enables it to obtain the benefit of the supervision of the expert officer of Government and also of other material assistance in the shape of an annual grant of money and of a grant of land.

"We also wish to provide for water facilities by sinking wells for the growig of fodder and we have requested for the services of Major Pegson, which we hope, will be acceded to."

His Excellency, thanked the trustees for having given him an opportunity for learning and seeing for himself things of which he had heard a good deal and which opened up questions of very great importance with regard to the milk supply to Bombay in the future. He said: "Your institution," was started as a humanitarian body, but it is now not only a humanitarian institution, but one of great utility as well. In three years the trustees have worked this institution with great self-sacrifice and in face of considerable difficulties: but I think these last three years have also given them considerable experience as to the best path to pursue in the future. Ahead of the institution are still difficulties some of which have been mentioned in the address to which we have just now listened.

Concluding the Governor remarked that it seemed to him that it was of the greatest importance that the question of the milk supply for Bombay should be seriously tackled. "The obvious and, to my mind, the only possible, solution will be for milk to be supplied to Bombay from the suburbs of Bombay. That is the solution which has met this difficulty in every other great city in the world. If that solution is applied—it will take time of course to apply it—institutions such as this will be able to play their part and the hmanitarian side will not be required to the extent that it is reqired at he present moment. By bringing into being and working this institution, you have led the way towards what I am certain will be the solution in the future. I do sincerely congratulate the trustees and all those who have worked for this institution with such self-denial during the last three years and I sincerely wish you all prosperity and success in the future." (Applause).

SCOUT CAMP AT GHATKOPAR.

"Chronicle" Photos.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay delivering an address to the Boy Scouts at the opening ceremony of the Camping ground at Ghatkopar.

The Governor and Party inspecting the Ghatkopar Jivadaya Khata.

LESSONS OF SCOUTING MOVEMENT.

GOVERNOR OPENS GHATKOPAR CAMPING GROUND.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay declared open on Tuesday, the camping ground of the Bombay Municipal School Scouts, at Ghatkopar.

About a year ago the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee decided to organise the scout activities of the children studying in their schools by forming a scout association which received later the official recognition of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Later on it was deemed necessary that the Association should have a camping ground of its own for the use of its scouts and a suitable tract of land was chosen near the Horse Shoe Valley away from the Bombay Agra Road.

A rousing reception was given by the scouters to His Excellency the Chief Scout when he arrived accompanied by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta. The Governor was received by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, and District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts, and members of the Committee, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, President of the Coporation and Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissoner.

After inspecting the guard of honour provided by the scouts themselves, His Excellency proceeded to the pandal where he was welcomed by Mr. Pai, and requested to declare the camping ground open.

Rao Bahadur Pai, in the course of his speech referred to the intimate interest in the growth of scouting, taken by His Excellency and which he said, had brought the movement to such a state that it gave the Bombay Presidency the claim of a leader in scouting, and said:—

"The Bombay Municipality has led the way in officially recognising the Boy Scout movement as a helpful force in building citizenship. To-day it leads, we believe, in having the first scout campng ground for scouts in the whole of India opened under its auspices."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Pai presented His Excellency with a Scout Badge as a token of the Committee's gratitude.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in the course of his speech thanked all who had taken trouble "for inaugurating and bringing into existence a schemo which I believe is unique in the whole of India, and one which must be of the greatest benefit to Scouts whose homes are in a great and crowded City like Bombay.

"One of the grave difficulties which all Scouts in Bombay are faced with is the fact that, within the confines of the City boundaries, there is no suitable place for them to properly practise Scouting and learn their duty as Scouts. Most of the Troops have to carry out their work in very confined spaces, and this Camp must be, and I know will be, of the greatest possible benefit to the Scouts of Bombay, who will now possess the great advantage of having readily available, a Camp in the country on a site which is in every way most suitable, where they can spend a few days at a time with the greatest benefit to their health, and to the practice of Scout-craft.

"You have said in your speech that, with the growth of Bombay, the children of Bombay will become more cosmopolitan in their outlook, and more vigorous in their daily lives. I feel sure that you are right, and I know of no movement which will lead the way for the youth of Bombay to these most desirable, and may I say almost essential ideals, than the recruitment of the boys under the banner of the Scouts, for under that banner they will learn, working together without difference of caste or creed, lessons which will teach them, as years pass, the necessity for the proper care and development of their bodies, as well as the need for true friendship amongst all those with whom their lives in future will be spent."

MR. JAYAKAR AMONGST THE BHILS.

Mr. Jayakar presided over the Annual Gathering of the Bhil Sewa Mandal, and paid a visit to the Mirakhadi Ashram. their first Settlement, about 9 miles into the interior. He is seen in the midst of workers and visitors Mr. A. V. Thakkar is seen in the back row with a white turben on.

Boys of the Mirakhadi Settlement clad in Scout uniform.

The Mirakhadi Ashram, the first Settlement of the Bhil Sewa Mandal, where social welfare work was commenced by Mr. I. K. Yagnik.

SOCIAL WORK AMONG BHILS

MR. JAVAKAR'S VISIT TO MIRKHADI ASHRAM.

(From Our Corespondent.)

DOHAD, January 16.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided over the fourth annual gathering of the Bhil Sewa Mandal this year, The Bhil settlement started by Sjt. A. V. Thakkar at Dohad has become of late a centre of attraction for many a social worker. Dohad is a link between Gujarat and Rajputana and as such it is growing into an important business centre and the recent shifting of B. B. and C. I. Railway's Parel Workshop to that place has added to its importance. And yet Sjt. A. V. Thakkar's Bhil Sewa Mandal has not given it less importance. While working amidst the famine-stricken in the Panch Mahals in 1920, the appalling ignorance, the piteous heart-rending poverty of the Bhils of the Mahals prompted Messrs. Thakkar and Yagnik to start welfare work amidst them.

It is a happy augury that men like Mr. Jayakar have been attracted by the good work done by Sjt. A. V. Thakkar and his band of co-workers. Mr. Jayakar was received by the local leaders at the station and the Bhil scouts troop and the girl guides in their scout uniform offered him their salute. It was a sight to see the hitherto forsaken Bhil children with bright, blooming faces.

Mr. Jayakar after being garlanded motored to Mirakhndi Ashram where was laid the foundation stone of the Bhil Sewa Mandal five years ago. It is a settlement situated nearly 10 miles from the railway line and is now in charge of Mr. Dayabhai Naik, a graduate of Gujarat Vidyapeth, who has dedicated twenty years of his life to the cause of the Mandal. The beautifully laid out garden in the front of the main building and the charming scenery all round delighted the visitors. The spinning and weaving classes and the gardening and carpentry classes are some of the special features of the Ashram. The visitors had a very pleasant afternoon.

An interesting programme of recitation and dramatic performance was gone through, the students reciting Sanskrit verses in a clear style. The visitors left the Ashram at 3 p.m.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

RETIRING LAND MANAGER GRANTED 18 MONTHS' LEAVE.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir V. A. Dabholker presiding.

Consideration was given to the letter of the Land Manager Mr. M. S. Bharucha who had asked for leave prior to retirement.

Mr. Bharucha in his letter requested the Committee to grant him leave from 1st April, 1927, and such special leave before reetirement as the board way deem, he deserved.

The Chief Officer, in his note stated that Mr. Bharucha was in the service of the Corporation from 30th March, 1880, and was in continuous service for 46 years during which period he had no leave of any kind. Under the board's rules Mr. Bharucha was entitled to six months' leave and accordingly he recommended leave for that period.

The chairman moved to grant leave for six months.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved an amendment that 18 months' privilege leave be granted to Mr. Bharucha prior to his retirement.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded and Mr. S. B. Billimoria supported the amendment and it was passed unanimously.

The Sessions Judge of Ferozepore has dismissed the appeal of Fazaldin, who was a khalasi in Ferozepore Arsenal, against his conviction, under Section 457 I. P. C., for theft of 12 Government rifles, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

COMPLAINANT MISS CARMEN'S MOTION OF TRANSFER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

When the case against Jockey O'Brien was taken up to-day, Miss Carmen, the complainant, informed the Court that she would like to have an adjournment to enable her to move the High Court against the decision of the Additional District Magistrate of the 24 Parganas, in admitting O'Brien's claim to be tried as a European British subject, and to have the case transferred to the file of some other Magistrate. A fortnight's adjournment was granted.

It will be recalled that the case was originally being heard in the Court of the Second Police Magistrate of Alipore, and that, towards its conclusion, O'Brien moved the Additional District Magistrate to direct his trial as a European British subject, a prayer which had been refused by the trying Magistrate. The Appellate Court has granted the prayer and transfered the case to the file of Mr. Alfred, Deputy Magistrate.—A. P.

END OF ALIPORE HUNGER STRIKE.

CALCUTTA Dec. 18.

The hunger-strikes in Alipore Jail has come to an end.—A. P.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN.

SAILS FOR EUROPE.

H. E. Mohamed Bey Tarzi, the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, sailed for Europe by s.s. "Pilsna" from Alexandra Dock on Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by Lady Tarzi and the daughter and the sister of the King of Afghanistan. Among those present to see them off were also Messrs. Haji Malik, Rustomji Dubash, Mir Aga Khan, Fida Mohmed and Shaukat, Secretary of the Afghan Consul.

MISSION HOSPITAL AT JIAGONJ.

BERHAMPORE, Jan. 18.

Laying the foundation-stone of the new Mission Hospital at Jiagonj, His Excellency Lord Lytton expressed his appreciation of the missionary work in Bengal which he had seen during the last five years. He had found amongst the Missionary Societies no rivalry for securing converts, but only an eagerness to display true Christian virtues in the service of mankind. The scheme which had been prepared to enable the organisers to cope with the growing demand was estimated to cost Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs. It was decided, instead of waiting for the full amount, to make a start with a new ward which was an integral part of the scheme. To this Government contributed Rs. 65,000, and His Excellency thought that this would show that Government were convinced of the excellent work which was being done among the people of Murshidabad District.—A. P.

FR. LE TELLIER'S RETREAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 17.

There was a unique scene in St. Peter's Church, Bandra, when no less than 3,000 persons thronged to make a retreat, commencing from the 14th evening and ending on the morning of the 17th inst. Fr. Le Tellier finished with his third batch—the men—this morning.

Fr. Le Tellier held his audience spell-bound with his vivid and graphic discourses on various subjects, e.g., the ownership of the Creator over the faculties and intellect of man, the creature, the end of man here, the relationship that should exist between man and woman and other subjects.

Monday morning (17th inst.) was indeed a blessed morning to the thousands who emerged from the retreat, each one feeling himself genuinely happy and a better man, inside and outside.

LECTURES ON 25TH AND 26TH INST.

On the 25th and 26th inst., at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fr. Le Tellier will deliver to the public at 6-30 p.m. lectures on the education of children. It will be a straight and open talk to parents and the Rev. Fr. will speak on the dangers of the spurious and dangerous pamphlets on sex questions.

SIR S. HOARE ON FRONTIER TOUR.

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Earl Winterton and party left Lahore this afternoon by service aeroplane, on their frontier tour. They will visit Peshawar, Khyber, Kohat and Quetth. A number of high officials, both Civil and Military, were present at the Cantonment Aerodrome, to see them off.—A. P.

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RACING IN BOMBAY.

NINTH WINTER MEETING POORLY ATTENDED.

DEFEND WINS THE DONCASTER PLATE.

A small crowd found the sport of enjoyable nature at Mahaluxmi yesterday and the fact that several winners were well backed made it quite a profitable day from the punters' point of view.

Most of the races were easily won, but the most outstanding performance was that of Ventose in the Ayrshire Handicap. Mr. Kelso's mare won in fluent style and successfully survived an objection for interference. The stewards did not take long to come to a decision in favour of the winner, much to the relief of her host of supporters.

Defend's victory in the affair of most moment was another fine performance and gave Buckley his second win for the season. The gelding son of Sunstar is now the sole property of Mr. Shantidas Askuran. Hoyt steered a double; his handling of Pekin was a particularly good effort and later on in the day he piloted Peculiar, an unconsidered outsider, who upset the odds laid on the favourites the Typhoon and Rosewater.

* * *

Runners were plentiful for the four divisions of the Bellasis Plate. In the first British India was sent out at cramped odds. Ghazuwan was also well backed and the others were scarcely considered. In a fast run race the favourite failed to figure prominently. Victory belonged to Ghazuwan, a highly improved youngster who won in effortless fashion from Mukden and Sannam, both of whom are coming along nicely to hand. Safeer finished a good fifth. I tis obvious that he goes better over a distance.

* * *

Meried was backed with confidence in Division II with Lucky Thought also warm order. The former justified the support he received and won comfortably from the heavily weighted Ferdinand Luck Thought gave a poor display but did not have the best of luck in the race. A good third was Francis II while Canton who was in the lead near home, failed to sustain his effort.

* * *

Hewitt saddled the winner of Division III, when Amar got his head in front after a series of luckless attempts. The pony was extremely well handled by Barnett and easily held the challenge of the favourite Saad. Mooharib ridden with vigour by Khail accounted for Baig. Vershan and Hawad were the pace makers. These new comers make steady improvement.

* * *

Byramji's charge, Telafar, making his reappearance after a long absence, found most favour in the fourth division, but he ran up against one better in Pekin who goes well for Hoyt. When Mr. Wadia's five year-old appeared to have the race in safekeeping, Pekin came with a fine late rush to beat him out of it. Easton persuaded Sabah to give of his best and just kept his mount going clear of Favourite. Azedin found his weight a stopper.

* * *

Vesington Planet was backed to the exclusion of all else in the Croxteth Handicap. Molony's Grey won like the good thing he was thought to be, taking the lead off the Fliver from the distance. A fine finishing effort saw Seafire displace the Fliver in the last few strides.

* * *

The race for the Rockhampton Plate had an unexpected result. Rosewater and The Typhoon held pride of place in the betting, but encountered one better in the neglected Peculiar who won more easily than the official verdict would suggest, from Hoyt's gelding. The winner is owned by Mr. Reynolds. By Clydebridge out of Carrickalonghan, he has good speed and now that he has struck form may prove a profitable horse to follow.

* *

Fairly open betting ensued over the Doncaster Plate. At least four horses were well backed but Leinster Wonder wound up a weak favourite at the bell, with Ormiston a point longer in the market. Once again the favourite failed for Mr. Wadia's gelding was well beaten into third place. Defend and Ormiston finishing in front of him. The winner is brilliantly speed and is now the sole property of Mr. Shantidas Askuran. Wedding Day ran a good race and is a horse to keep an eye on.

* * *

Mr. Kelso livery was to the fore in the Ayrshire Plate, when his five year old mare Ventose accounted for his six rivals. Ridden behind until the turn for home she came right through to pass the others with ease. Chrysolite filling the second placing. However backers of Godfrey's mare—she was a warm favourite, had some cause for anxiety when the red all went up. But an objection for interference lodged by the rider of Chrysolite was overruled by the Stewards. Ventose has maintained her Poona form and some nice prizes are sure to come her way during the big meetings.

* * *

Easton was seen to great advantage on Hashash in the Mahim Plate which the grey won in fine style from Kanze who looked all over a winner until challenged in front of the stands. Mr. Gahagan has a real smasher in the winner who has not had the success which he deserves. The veteran Mikado can still raise a gallop as he demonstrated when finishing third in 224 c|s glass ware; 77 c|s embroidered and front of a lot of useful horses.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. I.)

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Elias H. Ghazala's GHAZUWAN (8-7) McQuade 1
Mr. Eve's MUKDEN (8-1) C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Abdulla Mana's SANNAM (7/9) D. J. Morris 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's Glad Eye (8/6) Howell ... 4

Not Run:—Variety (8/13).

The Race:—Paladin flashed out from Copper King for a while, Glad Eye soon worked to the front and made the running from Sir Jehana, One Pie, Paladin, Sannam Copper King and Mukden, Ferozeshah and Shylock raceda in the rears at "four" Ghazuwan became prominent in the bunch. Entering the straight Ghazuwan drew out and won hard held by 5 lengths from Mukden.

Won by 5 lengths; neck; short head.
Time.—1 min. 21 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 58 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 65/8, and Rs. 69/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 32/8 for win and Rs. 12/8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 42/8 for places.
Favourite: British India.
Winner trained by Rashid Swedani.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. II).

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Certainty's MERIED (9/2) Behsman 1
Mr. F. A. Banaji's FERDINAND (9/8.) 2
Mr. M. B. Patvardhan's FRANCIS II (8/6) W. G. Thompson 3
Mr. Eve's Canton (8/6) C. Hoyt 4

Not run:—Bountyfair (8/6), Goodluck (8/6).

The Races:—Canton got the best of the start and led from Julius Caesar, Francis II and Lucky Thought with Ferdinand last. Meried raced in the bunch. This order was maintained till the turn where Francis II took charge. Up the straight Meried came along and easily held off a late challenge from Ferdinand. Francis was beaten into third place.

Won by 1 length; neck; neck.
Time 1min. 21 3/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 60 and Rs. 88/6 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win and Rs. 12, Rs. 31, and Rs. 42 for places.
Favourite: Meried.
Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. III).

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's AMAR (8/9) Barnett 1
Mrs. L. A. Rayneau's SAAD (9/0) Behsman 2
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's MOOHARIB (8/12) Khalil 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's Baig (8/2) Clarke 4

Not Run:—Domineer (8/0), Union (7/5).

The Race:—Budder gave trouble but was the first to leave the gate and led for a space. Hawad soon took command and was followed by Vershan, Baig, Saad, Budder and Amar. Hawad retired at the term and as they swung round Saad drew out but failed to resist a determined challenge Amar who won easily. Mooharib was a late third displacing Baig in the last few strides.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time 1min. 22 1/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 16, and Rs. 71/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 36/8 for places.
Favourite: Saad.
Trainer: L. H. Hewitt.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. IV).

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Eve's PEKIN (8/13) C Hoyt 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's TELAFAR (9/2) Behsman 2
Messrs. Ebrahim Sulleman and M. B. Wacha's SABAH (9/2) Easton 3
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Favourite (8/13) S. J. Meekings 4

Not Run:—Nayim (9/3), Durban (8/13), Violence (7/9).

The Race:—When they settled down Mahir cracked the pace from Mijbas, Azedin Sabah Switt, and Telafar, Mahir brought them as far as the head of the straight where Telafar drew out and looked a winner. Pekin collared Telafar opposite the stand and went on to win comfortably.

Won by 3/4 length; 1/2 length, neck.
Time.—1min. 21 4/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 53 for win and Rs. 18/8 Rs. 16 and Rs. 110 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 27 for win and Rs. 9/8, Rs. 8, and Rs. 37/8 for places.
Favourite: Telafar.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000. third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over.

Mr. Ormonde's VESINGTON PLANET (7/7) F. Black 1
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's SEAFIRE (7/7) D. J. Morris 2
Mr. Certainty's THE FLIVER (7/3) A. Behsman 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Fille d'Or (9/7) A. T. Harrison 4

The Race.—A level start saw The Fliver to the fore closely attended by Vesington Planet, Seafire and the Bow. The Fliver maintained her lead till well into the straight whether she was overhauled by Vesington Planet who won comfortably. Seafire came with a brush to finish second in front of The Fliver.

Won by 3/4 length, short head, 1 length.
Time 1min. 13 3/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 15/8 for win and Rs. 12/8, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 18 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 8/8 for win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 16, and Rs. 8 for places.
Favourite: Vesington Planet.
Winner trained by Major A. W. Molony.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.

Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. J. Reynold's PECULIAR (7/2, car. 7/6) C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Eve's THE TYPHOON (9/1) W. Brace 2
Mr. Kelso's ROSEWATER (7/12) Townsend 3
Messrs. D. S. Barve and M. C. Patel's Theona (7/12) D. J. Morris 4

Not Run:—Britomart (9/2).

The Race:—The barrier rose to fine start, Sophie II took on the running pursued by Peculiar, Theona, Rosewater, Hill and Dale and King Pluto. The Typhoon brought up the rest. Peculiar took charge at the head of the straight and cleverly outstayed The Typhoon who came strong near home.

Won by neck, neck, 1/2 length.
Time 1min. 26 3/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 345 for win and Rs. 46/8, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 13/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 237 for win and Rs. 27/8, Rs. 8, and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite: Rosewater.
Trainer: R. Bence.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND (8/6) Burn 1
Mr. Eve's ORMISTON (8/4) J. W. Brace 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's LEINSTER WONDER (7/11) F. Black 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Wedding Day (8/2) A. T. Harrison 4

All ran.

The Race:—Eltonian was the last to leave the gate was quickly up with the field. When they settled down Defend raced slightly clear of Eltonian, Ormiston and Leinster Wonder. nearing "four" Leinster Wonder, headed Ormiston and was racing third behind Defend and Eltonian. Up the straight Leinster Wonder challenged Defend but could make no impression. Ormiston beat Leinster Wonder for second place near home.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck, 1/2 length.
Time 1min. 12 4/5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 56/8 for win, and Rs. 18/8, Rs. 14/8, and Rs. 13/8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 27/8 for win and Rs. 9, and Rs. 7/8, and Rs. 6/8 for places.
Favourite: Leinster Wonder.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE AYRESHIRE PLATE.

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. Kelso's VENTOSE (9/2) Townsend. 1
Messrs. D. S. Barve's and M. C. Patel's CHROSOLITE (8/2), Barnett 2
Messrs. M. Najmuddin and H. Ismail's LUCKY LAD (8/3) Ashwood 3
Mrs. J. Reynold's Bridgman (8/10) C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Coed Canlas (8/12), Blackwood (7/7), Green Islet (7/2).

The Race:—Blackwood raced to the front and set the pace to Coed Canlas, Bridgman and Lucky Lad, Green Islet and Ventose brought up the scar at "six" Coed Canlas held a salight lead from Bridgman, Lucky Lad and Blackwood, nearing "four" the field closed in. Lucky Lad became prominent as they swung into the straight but Ventose dashed through to score easily, Chrosolite just got the better of Lucky Lad near home.

An objection against the winner on the grounds of interference was overruled.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, 1 length.
First tote paid Rs. 33/8 for win and Rs 20 and Rs. 21 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 10 for places.
Favourite: Ventose.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE MAHIM PLATE.

Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's HASHASH (8/12) Easton 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KANZE (7/9) Howell 2
Mr. D. Mathradas's MIKADO (8/9) Bowley 3
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan (8/10) D. J. Morris 4

The Race:—For the first half furlong they raced in a bunch. When they could be made out Kanze was at the head of affairs followed by Jodi, Adwan, Mikado, Peach Bitter and Sanatogen, Selman raced in the ruck. Kanze maintained his lead and looked a winner until collared by Hashash wh won easily Mikado finished strong close behind Kanze.

Won by 1/2 length, 3 lengths, head.
Time 1min. 54secs.
First tote paid Rs. 48/8 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 54/8 and Rs. 36 for places.
Favourite: Hashash.
Trainer:—Moosa.

CALCUTTA RACES.

MANY SURPRISE WINS.

CLYDE PLATE.—Div. II.

Distance:—1 1/2 miles.

Raikut of Barkemtpier's RESURGAM (7-13), ... Edward 1
Messrs. Gilford and Mcgees' CYNIR (8-11) ..... Hutchins 2
Capt. E. C. Bowe's FOOCHOW (8-5), Northmore 3
Messrs. Pogose and Choraria's LITTLE GEM ROSE (7-8), ... Rosen 4

Also ran:—Impatient Master, Barrico (7-13), Little Gem Rose (7-8).

Tote paid Rs. 70 for win, and Rs. 20 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

Betting:—2 Cymri, 3 Foochow, 4 Resurgam, 6 master Barrica, longer others.

TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASE.

Distance:—About 2 1/2 miles.

Mr. J. D. Scott's DONNA PIPITA (9-10), ... Rinstead
Mr. J. E. Adiy's JOHORE (9-7), Seastream 2
Capt. West and Mr. Dillon's HUON RIVER (9-12), ... Lefehve 3

Also ran:—More Sanity (12-0), Honolulu (11-0).

Dropped his rider.

Tote paid Rs. 59/8 for win, Rs. 25 and Rs.20 for places.

Betting 3 to 2 Honobila, 3 More Sanity, 4 Haon River, 5 Johore, 7 Donana Pipita.

PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.

Distance:—1 mile.

Mr. Pannick's HUNTING MORN (7-13), L. Brown 1
H. H. The Aga Khan's FRATER (8-7), Acwalker 2
Mr. Pannick's HARVEST STAR (8-0), Rosen 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN (9-5), ..., Dobie

Also ran:—Red Hawk (9-3), Golden Quest (8-3).

Tote paid Rs. 38/8 for win, and Rs.17 and Rs. 15/8 for places.

Betting:—3 to 2 Frater, 3 Hunting Morn 5 Red Hawk, 6 Madame Seguin, Golden Quest and 8 Harvest Star.

HAVELOCK PLATE.

Distance:—66 furlongs.

Mr. A. Curlendar's CORHALI (8-2), Archibald
Mr. H. K. Dey's GLASTONBARY (7-12), ... Flynn 2
Mr. M. Yoome's BALLINA BREEZE (8-7), ... Hulme 3
Mr. Pannick's GAUNTLET (8-12), L. Brown 4

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, and Rs 17 and Rs. 25 for places.

Betting:—7 to 4 Corhali, 5 to 2 Ballina Breeze, 2 Gauntlet, 5 Glastonbary.

KIDDERPORE EX PLATE—Div. II.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. D. Garden's ELEGANT BOY (8-11), ... Marland 1
E. J. Bubbay's GADGET (8-10), Northmore 2
Mrs. A. Fiyo's MISS HALLAND (8-9), L. Brown 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddew's STORMONT (9-0), ... Archibald 4

Also ran:—Bachellor's Toy (8-12), Island Magee (8-12), (8-11: Louvarissa (8-10), Ali Shar (8-10), Lakh (8-8), Old (8-8), Spivis (8-5), (8-3): Spring Running (7-12).

Tote paid Rs. 141 for win, and Rs. 49/8; Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 43/8 for places.

Betting:—4 Alishah Gadget, 5 Lakh, Louvarissa, 6 Stormont, Bachellor's Toy, Island, Magoe Elegant, Bay Spivis, Miss Holland.

KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Div. I.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. Pannick's FRENCH BEAN (8-5), L. Brown 1
Mr. W. Leslie's FIRE STAR (8-12), Stokes 2
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FLOMARO (8-7), Riley 3
Mr. T. M. Thadden's POM POM (8-9), Ponce 4

Also ran:—Carton, Pierre (9-0). Sporting Derie (8-10), Burgos (8-9), Kirndance (8-8), Pride of Priestown (8-7), French Furde (8-7), Yrisshe (8-2), Linton (7-13).K

Betting:—7 to 4 Sporting Derie, 4 French Beam, 8 Flomero, 10 Fire Star, Pom Pom. Longer odds others.

CLYDE PLATE.—Div. I.

Distance:—1 1/2 miles.

Mr. G. P. Mackenzie's HERBIAN (8-6) Northmore 1
Mr. R. A. Hughes' BLACKACRE Rosen 2
Mr. W. Leslie's FLYING FUN (8-9), Ritchie 3
Messrs. Donetil and Hartley's KILBUCK (9-0), Hutchins 4

Tote paid Rs. 70/8 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 23 and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting:—3 Not Long, 4 Kilbuck and Harbian, 5 Flying Fun, 6 Blacknere and House of Keys, 8 Bluster and Pharpar.

KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Div. III.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. Hat's GREEN PARK (8-2), Marland 1
Mr. Eve's GLEN FREE (9-0), Collins 2
Mr. W. Leslie's CARRAN ROSE (7-13), Aldridge 3
Mr. T. M. Thadden's PALYCHROME (8-4), ... Archibald 4

Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 60 and Rs. 43/8 for places.

Betting:—2 Green Park, 7 Last House, Polychrome, 10 Beatitude Poor Box, 2 Glen Tree, 15 Arran Rose. Longer adds others.

PROMOTING CLASS ENMITY.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER CONVICTED

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Mr. Phailbus, Magistrate, First Class, today sentenced Rajpal, printer and publisher of the book entitled "Rangila Rasul" under Section 153A I.P.C. to eighteen months' rigorous imprsonment and fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, to six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

Rajpal has been released by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, on a bail of Rs. 2,000 and personal recognisance of Rs. 1,000. Gokalchand Narang and another leading counsel appeared for the petitioner.—A.P.

HINDU LADIES' CLUB.

H. H. BEGUM OF JANJIRA'S TRIBUTE

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club was held at Thakurdwar, on Sunday evening, when H. H. the Begum of Janjira presided. Among those present were Lady Jugmohandas, Mrs. Laud, Mrs. Row, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Nikambe, Dr. Miss Nowrange, Mrs. Tyabji, Mrs. S. R. Jayakar and Mrs. Sirur.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

Bai Somabai Jayakar, then read the 31st Annual Report of the Club for the years 1925 and 1926, in the course of which it was stated:

The Managing Committee of the Club feel great pleasure in placing before you the Report of their work during the years 1925 and 1926. At the same time they regret to mention that they could not hold this annual function last year owing to certain unavoidable circumstances.

The late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the founder of this Club, was never tired of impressing upon every one whom she came across, the sacred nature of the performance of one's duty in the face of the greatest opposition, while she found a worthy successor in the late Mrs. Manakbai Kothare who worked for the Club wholeheartedly and continuously for a period of seventeen years, though towards the end of that period, a dire calamity befell her in the sad death of her husband, the late lamented Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare. The present Managing Committee, however, propose to continue the useful work of this Club, on the lines laid down by its former Presidents, and have accordingly thought fit to hold this annual function. Three new members were, this year, added to the list of the existing members. From 1st January, 1925, to 31st December, 1926, barring holidays, the Club held its meetings generally twice a month. During this interval, some of the meetings of this Club were held at the "Indu Bhuwan" under the guidance of Mrs. Champubai Kothare.

The painting class conducted under the auspices of this Club is doing its useful work regularly, and is making considerable progress. 24 new members have joined this class. Some members have, however, resigned after they were married. Out of the fees of this class, amounting to R220, collected during the last two years, R100 were spent on the teacher's salary for two years, R40 for the servant's pay, and R63 in buying paints and other materials. The balance left in hand is thus R17.

The painting and embroidery work done in sewing and embroidery classes is being sent to several exhibitions, and has obtained many prizes, certificates and recommendations. Last year, articles were sent to the Youths' Exibition and also to the exhibition held in aid of the Harkisondas Hospital Fund. Articles worth nearly R200 to R250 were sold, and out of this amount about R100 to R150 were given to this Fund. Some articles from this Club are sent to the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Exhibition.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Her Highness the Begum of Janjira, in the course of her speech said:

"Although it seems an age, I have always thought of your Institution with much interest, firstly, because it is one of the oldest and pioneer organisations marking woman's progress in India, retaining its original purpose, and carrying on its work steadily, unceasingly, amidst all the upheavals of the age—which is admirable and praiseworthy. Secondly, such women as the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the younger Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Kothare and many others are connected with it, whose names will always be remembered with respect and affection. Thirdly, that its object is "Intellectual Relaxation and Intercourse"—so much needed in India—for literature is the chief feature of human progress—not in the sense of academic study—but for expanding knowledge and vision—and this was the purpose of the ancients, when they laid so great a stress on acquiring knowledge.

Our education being defective and neglected, our conditions in life need a reformation almost at every turn. Our educational institutions need drastic reorganisation, so does our evil customs and habits, into which we have unconsciously drifted. From the highest to the lowest, our feminine world is crushed and crippled, and we have really no means of preventing any disaster or calamity that may befall them, and I would urge and request you ladies strongly to go to the very foundation of your aim—social and cultural uplift of woman—and demand an education based upon your traditions and ideals.

Teach your girls to discriminate what should be adopted and what to avoid. We have lost our sense of discrimination, because we do not allow ourselves time to think. Sisters! If you do not help yourselves, believe me the men will never move a finger to raise your status!

A RULE DISCHARGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

At the High Court, to-day, judgment was delivered in the first Hindu Sangha case in which Anujacharan Sen Gupta was sentenced, under section 153-A of the I.P.C. to 2 months' imprisonment for an article headed "M. Kitchlew on tour", dated 5th June last. Rule was obtained on the ground that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had misinterpreted the article. Justices Suhrawardy and Cammiade discharged the rule, sentencing the petitioner to the period already undergone, viz., 5 weeks. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel and Aswinkumar Ghose appeared for the petitioner, and the Government counsel for the Crown.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, January 19.

S. S. "Alavi," Capt. Ward, from D'jibonti.
S. S. "Genoa Maru," Capt. Takizaka from Kobe.
S. S. "Genoa," Captain Gavi from Genoa.

DEPARTURE.

BOMBAY, January 20.

S. S. "Yamagata Maru," Captain Metsuto for Kobe.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, January 19.

Steamer "India" for Genoa.
Steamer "Biyo Maru," for Kobe.
Steamer "Ishikari Maru," for Kobe.
Steamer "Konderkerk," for Hamburg.
Steamer "Alavi," for Jeddah.
Steamer "City of Cambridge," for Karachi.
Steamer "Port Sea," for Calicut.
Steamer "Jalaputra," for Rangoon.

S. S. "Alavi."—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Alavi" arrived in harbour yesterday from D'jibouti, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Genoa Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Genoa Maru", arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Yamagata Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Yamagata Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Genoa":—The M. Italiana steamer "Genoa," arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, January 19.

The following are imports into India:

S. S. "Barbarigo," from Trieste.
Agents: Venice Steam Navigation.
From Trieste: 550 bags sugar.
From Venice: 2 c|s glass ware; 2 c|s porcelain; 261 c|s glass beads.
From Fiume: 630 bundles discomposed cases; 10 c|s manufacture of wood; 2,995 pieces rough boards; 27,500 bags sugar.
From Port Said: 1 c|s books.
From Massowah: 100 bags gum; 36 packages dara.

S. S. "Gogra," from Rangoon.
Agents: M. M. and Co.
From Rangoon: 46,398 bags rice; 2,606 pig lead bars; 288 c|s butch; 17 butch; 20 bags lead dust; 5 bags zinc; 41 bundles second hand gunnies; 20 c|s glycerine; 3 c|s tobacco and cigars; 1,875 pieces and bundles teak squares; 2,900 pieces and bundles teak tea boards; 150,826 pieces and bundles teak scantlings; 836 pieces teak posts; 233 pieces teak sleepers; 1,465 teak planks; 1,019 teak dusks; 10 c|s cotton piece goods; 5 c|s vegetables; 7 c|s provisions; 25 tins sauce; 15 c|s soap.

S. S. "Yamagata Maru,"
Agents: N. Y. Kaisha.
From Yokohama: 4 c|s toys.
From Tokyo: 15 c|s confectionery; 30 packages tooth powder; 14 c|s glass ware; 6 c|s toys.
From Nagoya: 15 bales cotton yarn; 200 bales shooting; 228 c|s porcelain.
From Osaka: 244 bales cotton yarn; 93 c|s cotton yarn. 109 bales cotton drill; 60 c|s enamelled ware; 7 c|s cotton undershirts 224 c|s glass ware; 77 c|s umbrella ribs and furniture; 18 c|s cotton shirting; 6 bales cotton shooting; 30 c|s glass bottles; 10 c|s glass bottles; 10 c|s cotton hosiery; 20 c|s glass tumbler; 45 c|s glass beads; 14 c|s rubber goods.

EXPORT.

S. S. Gondara for Hamburg:—603 cwt. nigarseed Pohoomall Bros.; 55 bales raw cotton Basler and Co. Ltd.; 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 66 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.;

For Dunkirk:—1 bale kapok H. M. Edwards and Co.; 110 raw cotton G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—63 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 125 bales hemp K. Lukmanjee; 35 bales hemp Amin and Sons.

S. S. India for Genoa:—2,500 cwts. groundnuts E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 220 bales raw cotton Cheepaty and Thackersy Ltd.; 300 tons Iron scrap Humazan Bros.; 250 tons iron and steel scrap M. T. Amrithal and Co.; 500 iron scraps H. K. M. Joitha and Sons; 100 tone iron plates H. K. M. Joitha and Sons.

S. S. Nile for New York:—2 packages woolen carpets Conon Ivey Ltd.; 48 cwts gum sheraj E. Virjee and Co.

S. S. Sumatramaru for Kobe:—100 cwts. gum Arabic E. Virjee and Co.; 100 bales raw cotton H. Rambhagat and Co.

S. S. Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Ishikarimaru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton K. M. Natto; 100 bales raw cotton L. K. Vussunjee and Co.; 400 bales raw cotton C. Domjee and Sons; 200 bales raw cotton M. Ameresy and Co.; 600 bales raw cotton The Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co.; 100 bales raw cotton S. Purshottam and Co.; 300 bales raw cotton G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales raw cotton N. Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.; 400 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 400 bales raw cotton R. D. Tata and Co. Ltd.; 2,000 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—600 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

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POONA LETTER.

A HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 16.

The agitation carried by the Non-Brahmin Satyashodhaks against the Brahmins as a class had already roused that generally lethargic community to a sense of the dangers that loomed large in front of them. Since then efforts are continuously being made to organise and strengthen the Brahmins. A few gymnasiums were started with much effect. The Brahmin Sabha was awakened rudely, but yet not much work is being done. The Samaj-Vichar-Mandal of Mr. Mate has, however decided to take a census of the Brahmin community. A long questionnaire was drawn up, with a view to make the census as complete as possible and as useful for drawing inferences and conclusions for giving directions as to the immediate needs of the community. There are half a dozen questions therein about meat-eating, drinking and so on. Controversy began on the necessity of these points being answered, and as a result of the dovecots of the orthodox old type Brahmins have been fluttered to some extent. The opposition is led by Mr. Bhopatkar, editor of the "Bhala." The youth and the educated classes generally, are with Mr. Mate. It is to be noted that all the questions are optional and those who know the value of such a census can have little objection to the list of questions prepared for the inquiry. But, as often happens, workers are few and the objectors are many and the latter have more often than not to yield to the arm-chair sophistry of the latter. The next week will see the machinery set in motion.

KIRKEE ARSENAL WORKMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union a pleasant little function was held in the last week under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Poona not being a city of big factories, there are no unions as such. But the Arsenal factory comprises many workmen they are organised into a union. Since Mr. Thengadi came to Poona he has been taking keen interest in the well-being of the workers and the anniversary of the union was celebrated mainly through his efforts. There are about 500 members of the union, and about ₹600 with it. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Pandit put forth the grievances of workmen, and Mr. Kelkar said that they could be redressed by the co-operation of both the owners and the labourers.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

There does not appear to be much important work being done in the municipality. One meeting was adjourned in honour of Swami Shradhanand. The new engineer has not yet been appointed, but the applications have been scrutinized and out of them ten are selected by a committee and out of them one is to be nominated by the general body. The municipality is thinking of making an arrangement for a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of tuberculosis. Such a hospital is one of the pressing needs of the city. Cases of T. B. are none too few in the city and the sooner the proposal is carried out, the better.

POLITICS IN POONA.

In the field of politics everything seems to be quiet. Now that Mr. Kelkar has gone to Delhi and elections are over, the ministries are formed, the Responsivists have not much work on hand to do. The No-changers had never anything to do and the triumph of the Responsivists in Poona have flung them into great despondency. The visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Maharashtra from the 1st of February has, however, heartened them, and they have issued appeals to people to collect a fund of ₹50,000 to present a purse to him. Being baulked of Ministry, the Satyashodhaks are in the doldrums, and the Moderates have neither energy nor programme to work. The political season is dead and attention of the intelligent people is directed to the Assembly and the Provincial Councils.

AN UNWISE PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your Dalal Street contemporary, the "Herald", consistently with its policy of all-round destruction, seriously asks the new Minister for Education, to abolish the Deccan College—for sooth, in the interest of educational progress! The paper would have done well to remember that its political Guru the late Mr. Tilak was a Deccanite and that he always referred to it in terms of pride and endearment. Further, it would not be out of place to mention here that the present-day hero of the "Herald", Mr. K. F. Nariman, is not merely a Deconite, but a 'typical' Deccanite! I want to know how Mr. Nariman himself relishes the idea of the abolition of his Alma-mater.

I admit, sir, that there is much room for retrenchment so far as the Deccan College is concerned. I wonder whether H. E. the Governor will redeem his promise to provide facilities for the teaching of science at the Deccan College. If that is done, I am quite positive that the strength of the Deccan College will exceed at least 500. Let me hope that the Minister will dismiss the unwise proposal of the "Herald", and devise ways and means to rejuvenate and strengthen a venerable institution with a great past and with (let me trust) a greater future. I claim that the average Deccanite is more free from narrow provincialism and pernicious communalism than the student of almost any other institution and it will be nothing short of a tragedy if such an institution is abolished. 'Hands off Deccan College' is the warning of every Deccanite (and they are many) to the Minister for Education!

Yours, etc.,
B. D. BELVI.

Belgaum, January 17.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

VISIT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 15.

Long since the intended tour of Mahatma Gandhi in Maharashtra was declared through the press, the people of the district had been in suspense as to whether they would have the fortune of being favoured with Dharshan by the Mahatma. The people will have no reason henceforth to be in suspense as it is authentically informed that the Mahatma would come to Ahmednagar during the third week of February, probably on the 16th. The Sixth Anniversary of the Ahmednagar Rashtriya Pathshala will be celebrated under his presidentship. The Ayurvedic Hospital, to be newly started under the auspices of the Ahmednagar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, will probably be opened at the same time. A resolution to give an address to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Ahmednagar City Municipality when he comes in the course of his tour, is expected before the forthcoming General Meeting of the Municipality. Attempts are being made to collect subscriptions to complete the quota that Ahmednagar is under obligation to add to the purse that is to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Maharashtra during his Maharashtra tour.

THE SUCCESSFUL STUDENT ATHLETES.

The Education Society had sent its student athletes to compete in the various Athletic Tournaments that were held at Nasik in the first week of January. Masters N. K. Firoden, Phanda and Kotasthane won the prizes in Phari-Gadga, Wrestling, and Mall-Khamb respectively, though the Atyapatya team of the S. High School students met with a failure, Master Waghmare was honoured for his beautiful play in Atyapatya with a special prize. The successful students and their energetic teacher Mr. Deshpande deserve every praise for their success.

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